

Just nowhere else to go

One is enthusiastic about court-ordered busing as such. Where it has become necessary to achieve desegregation by any means, it should be administered fairly. Major protest on this score comes mainly from whites, but as the first schools opened last week, there was some black protest in Dallas - and, in Alexandria, Louisiana, a black parent expressed dissatisfaction over a plan to buse his child to a white school.



Credit for this no doubt goes to Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the hostess of the Minister.

"Is there a potential parallel here to the role which the Christian churches have played in America's struggle to end racial discrimination?" One recalls the truly "revolutionary" leadership of Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in breaking down the barriers of

And, if these pressures are not enough, the Russians are certain to keep the Palestinian question alive.

In any case, the PLO stands at a crossroad. If it decides to become more radical, to resort increasingly to terrorist tactics, it will alienate the appreciable diplomatic and popular support it has won in the West for its cause. It chooses, on the other hand, to foster a moderate leadership and a more conciliatory policy, it will unquestionably have a better long-term chance of realizing its objectives.

Monday, September 13, 1976

By John Dillman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

His fall campaign will play upon this disillusionment, the crisis of spirit - as he defines it - which he promises to cure by making government as loving, as good, as decent as the American people.

***Please turn to Page 1**



Jimmy Carter: barnstorming the U.S

By David F. Sallsbury

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The case of Viking demonstrates some of the promise and problems involved in this process.

By Ronald Fleckers.

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor.

taken while Mr. Whitlam was still in power. For example, his government abolished "God Save the Queen" as the national anthem in favor of "Advance Australia Fair," a locally written anthem. The Whitlam government also

*Please turn to Page 14

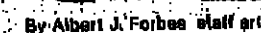
By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Vorster, who used the word "progress" to describe his weekend talks in Zurich with Dr. Kissinger, is back in his own country. There he has begun a hectic round of speeches and private discussions aimed at securing consensus within his deeply conservative National Party which has ruled South Africa on a basis of apartheid (racial segregation) and white supremacy continuously for most of the years since World War II.

3. He will have to show some movement away from his government's repressive domestic policy of apartheid, which has caused and is causing such tragic upheavals, especially among young blacks.

***Please turn to Page 1**



Alternatives: tough negotiating or cruel consequences

Russia can't fill Ivan's plate without importing

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev officially admitted for the first time continuing shortages.

The persistence of illegal broadcasting in what is usually described as a police state has often puzzled foreign observers. As long ago as 1936, the Soviet Supreme Court, alarmed by the growing numbers of pirate radios, announced that their operators could be prosecuted as political offenders. Before that, the illegal use of radio transmitters was treated by



Much depends on the weather from now on. Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev urges farmers to plant more winter crops (mostly wheat and rye) — and the Soviet Union is obligated to buy

This also illustrates the continued drag of last year's grain shortfall: Moscow had hoped to reduce its imports from the 12 million or so tons it had purchased each of the previous four years. This will have to wait another year, however.

For various reasons, the whole country is much calmer today. Talking with many of President Tito's closest aides and with his party officials, with business directors and ordinary Yugoslavs one gains a strong impression of greater harmony and homogeneity among the republics than hitherto. The collective presidency (designed for the post-Tito period) seems to be more closely knit and functioning.

Pravda was closer to the truth when it explained that young people who operated illegal transmitters regarded them as a badge of courage, "a sign of contempt for the risks involved."

The first solid indication that something new is in the offing came Sept. 1 after the first regular meeting of the new Cabinet. The President has his personal spokesman draw special attention to the setting up of a new "council on overseas nuclear policy," headed by the President.

It was too soon to say whether it would mean a more concrete change. France had long refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation and test-ban treaties, and differences in nuclear policy with the United States had been sharp.



A little of the steel goes out of East-West German relations

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An opposition spokesman for the Christian Democrats called the Honecker signals "sudden soft music" that is "intended as an election help for the governing coalition."



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U.S. and Russia may cut down on weapons soon

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The shape of a possible new strategic-arms
limitation agreement between the Soviet Union
and the United States is beginning to emerge.
And it is at least conceivable that such an
agreement could come in the third or fourth
week of October, just before the Nov. 2 elec-
tion.

Based on soundings by this newspaper in
both Moscow and Washington, elements of a
possible pact begin to look like this:

1. The Soviets have raised the possibility of
committing themselves in any new agreement
to quick, subsequent talks aimed at reducing
by 10 percent the overall offensive-weapons
limit for both sides which was provisionally set
at 2,400 at the Ford-Brezhnev summit in 1974 in
Vladivostok.

It is not known publicly whether the Soviet
idea includes a 10 percent reduction in the
number of missiles capable of launching from
land and sea multiple warheads, each able to
split off in flight and speed to separate targets.
That Vladivostok figure was 1,320 (included in
the overall 2,400).

A 10 percent cut in the 2,400 figure would
bring it down to 2,160. Although the strategic-
arms numbers game is extremely complex, it
could be argued that such a reduction might
cost Moscow more than it would Washington in
the short run. Under the first strategic-arms
limitation talks (SALT) pact of 1972, Moscow
is allowed 3,368 launchers consisting of 1,618 in-
tercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and
740 submarine-launched missiles. Washington
is allowed 1,710 consisting of 1,064 ICBMs and
656 submarine-launched missiles.

The United States compensates for the nu-
merical difference by possessing thousands
more multiple independently targeted re-entry
warheads (known as MIRV warheads), which
sit atop the launchers.

While the mix between ICBMs and subma-
rine-launched missiles can be varied (within
limits), the overall totals are constant. Add in
the 140 Soviet long-range bombers and about
500 U.S. bombers (all heavy bombers were ex-

cluded from SALT I) and the Soviets have a to-
tal of 2,488 launchers on land, sea, and air, and
the United States 2,210.

The Vladivostok provisional accord, if final-
ized by an official SALT II, would force Moscow
to come down to a maximum of 2,400 (which it
could do by scrapping 100 of its older TU-95
bombers known to NATO as the Bear) A 10
percent cut below that would mean cutting into
some sea or land launchers.

Washington on the other hand would need
only to come down from 2,210 to 2,160 under a
new 10 percent reduction. This could be
achieved by eliminating some older bombers.
The swingwing FB-111 aircraft based abroad
would be unaffected since it was excluded in
Vladivostok, although the controversial B-1
bomber was included.

**A longtime Ford adviser
has told this newspaper that
a last-minute arms agree-
ment is possible before the
Nov. 2 election.**

And according to Defense Secretary Donald
Rumsfeld, the United States still leads the So-
viets in MIRV warheads by 8,900 compared
with 3,500.

The Soviets are closing the gap, however.
Their current figure is 1,000 more than last
year.

A proposed 10 percent trim in this area could
affect the United States initially while reducing
the ultimate ceiling for the Soviets.

2. The 10 percent possibility apparently is in-
tended to balance Moscow's continued insis-
tence on limits on testing and deployment of the
U.S. cruise missile - the unmanned, low-flying,
remote-controlled rocket that, when fully de-
veloped, could be launched from bombers and
submarine-launched missiles.

Soviet officials repeatedly have made it
clear that they are worried by the cruise. They
want its range curtailed. Soviet versions of the
cruise can fly only relatively short distances.

The U.S. air-launched missile now being de-
veloped has a potential range of about 7,000
miles, some experts have estimated. The sea-
launched variety could fly about 1,800 miles, it
has been said.

The Soviets are believed not to be unhappy
with a resolution introduced into the Senate
earlier this year by Sens. Jacob K. Javits, Ed-
ward M. Kennedy, and Hubert H. Humphrey
that would limit the air-launched cruise to 1,550
miles and the sea-launched to 372 miles.

3. The Soviets want their Backfire bomber
excluded from any new arms agreement on the
grounds that its range is too short to qualify it
as an intercontinental launcher. Medium-range
launchers were not covered by SALT I nor by
Vladivostok.

There has been speculation in Washington
that President Ford may be about to accept
that contention - which would mean directly
overruling some Pentagon generals and risking
the ire of such hard-liners as Republican Ron-
ald Reagan and Democratic Sen. Henry M.
Jackson. The White House last week refused
comment.

If Mr. Ford does agree to limitations on the
cruise (thus accepting the State Department
contention that such limitations are essential
to prevent Moscow developing its own long-
range cruise and thus another turn in the
arms race) the limits could be included in
SALT II documents or, perhaps more likely, in
a separate memorandum.

The National Security Council met recently
in Washington to debate the U.S. response to
the latest Soviet message in March. And now
that Mr. Ford has defeated Mr. Reagan for the
Republican presidential nomination, a long-
time Ford associate and adviser has told this
newspaper that a last-minute arms agreement
is possible before Nov. 2.

"I know where the negotiations are," the ad-
viser told Monitor Washington-bureau chief
Godfrey Sperling Jr. Mr. Ford would have to
get reductions in nuclear arms to make any
agreement acceptable to the U.S. public, the
adviser said, but he insisted this could be done
in a way that would satisfy even the Reagan
hard-liners.

Whether this is in fact possible remains un-
known. Democratic presidential candidate
Jimmy Carter would be quick to criticize any
terms that seem unduly favorable to Moscow.
But informed comment in Washington and
Moscow considers a new agreement definitely
possible before Nov. 2.

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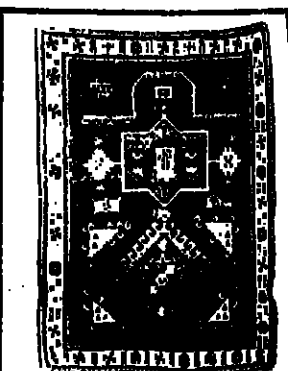
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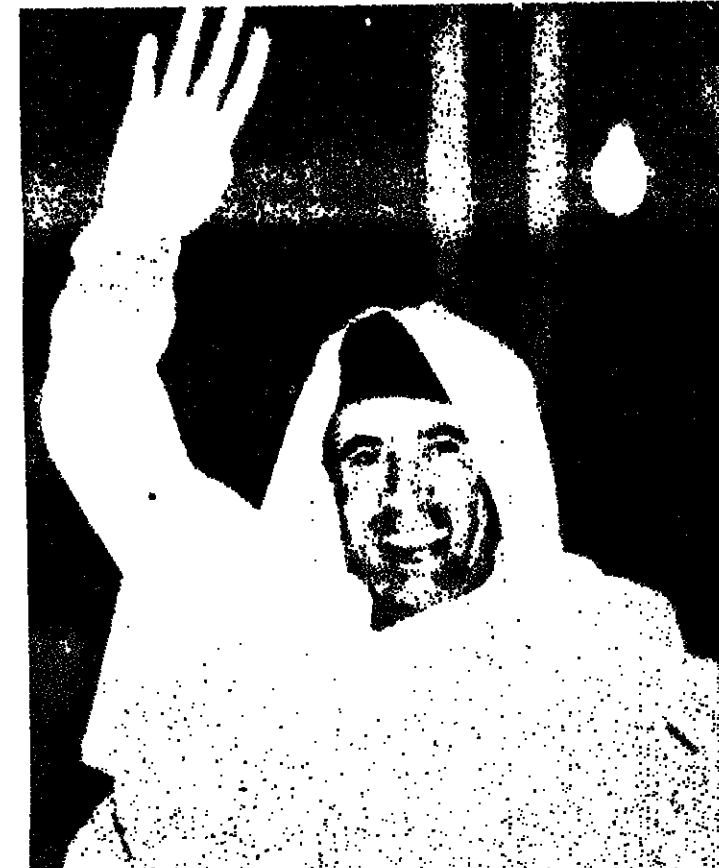
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Trudeau and the Liberals are running scared

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Lagging badly in the opinion polls, Canada's mercurial Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is trying to refurbish his government's image before the 1978 election.

Mr. Trudeau, back in Ottawa following a two-week, semi-private vacation in Europe and the Middle East, had himself an awesome 18 percentage point behind the Progressive Conservatives in the Gallup poll.

Even worse, his ruling Liberal Party has never, in 35 years of Gallup polls, had a lower standing with the voters than it does at present.

The Liberals, who have been in power for 11 years, now command only 29 percent of the committed voter support across the nation.

Meanwhile, for the sixth month in a row, the official opposition Progressive Conservatives under their young leader Joe Clark are riding high, with 47 percent.

Even though the Liberals enjoy a solid majority in Parliament, they plainly are running scared. Mr. Trudeau is contemplating a cabinet shuffle of major proportions and is embarking on a re-examination of government policy.

His chief opponent in Parliament, Mr. Clark, is keeping a low profile in the House of Commons while spending a good deal of time touring federal constituencies in the first rounds of an election battle that will not begin officially for nearly two years.

Aside from the tired and disorganized appearance projected by the Trudeau Liberals, the government has suffered in recent months from a series of minor scandals and resignations.

Mr. Clark, a onetime journalist and political science teacher from Alberta's ranching country, admits the polls reflect government miseries more than Progressive Conservative successes.

The Liberals, who have run Canada since 1955 with the exception of the stormy six-year stewardship of John Diefenbaker, at first viewed the polls as a temporary phenomenon. Subsequent polls not only confirmed the gov-

ernment's unpopularity, but also pointed to Mr. Trudeau as one of the main factors.

With the government facing by-election tests next month in St. John's, Newfoundland, and in Ottawa-Carleton, the Liberal concern is evident.

Mr. Trudeau is at work on a new set of legislative plans for the parliamentary session scheduled to begin in October. The Commons will return to work six days before the by-elections, which fall on Oct. 18.

When the results of those two votes are known, the Prime Minister may know a little more about the shape his government is in with the voters. If the news is bad, Mr. Trudeau may find himself under increasing pressure to step aside in favor of a new face.

First rounds of election battle

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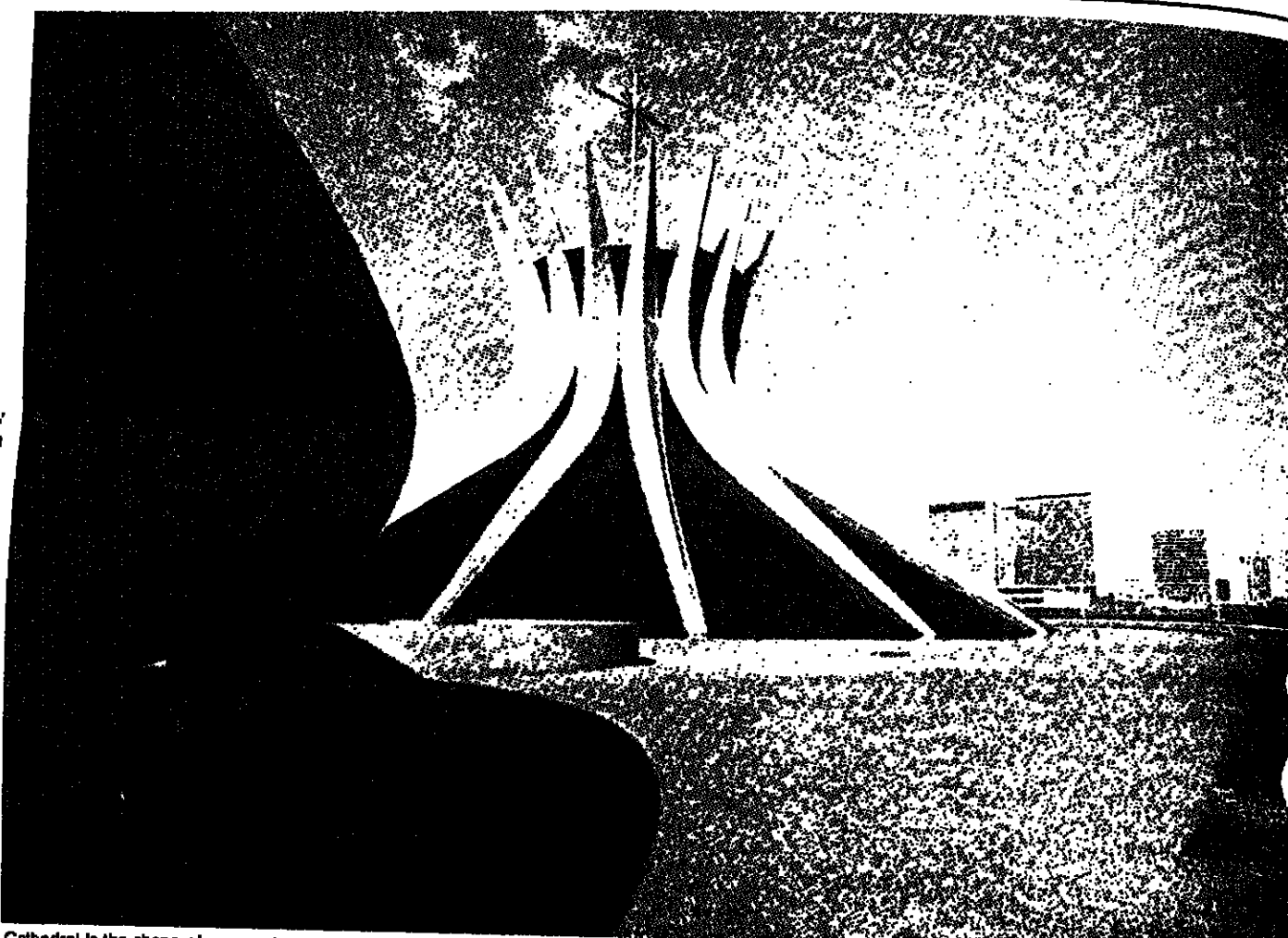
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RESPOND

Latin America

Catholic church in clashes with governments

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Cathedral is the shape of a concrete crown, Brasilia, Brazil

Speaking out boldly on social issues has cost the Roman Catholic Church its favored position in Latin America

The Roman Catholic Church is increasingly at odds with a number of governments in Latin America. The signs are many:

- When three Chilean Catholic bishops, returning from a church conference in Ecuador last month were hostilely greeted by crowds at Santiago's Pudahuel Airport, that country's Catholic hierarchy accused the government of authoring the violent demonstration. It also excommunicated four government officials.
- Earlier in August at the session in the Ecuadorian city of Riobamba, 37 churchmen from around Latin America were arrested, detained overnight, and then expelled from the country for taking part in what the government termed "a subversive plot." Ecuador's church hierarchy promptly accused the government of illegally interfering in church activities.
- Argentina in recent months has been arresting churchmen and young seminarians, including one United States priest, on charges of subversion and of possessing Marxist-Leninist literature. The U.S. clergyman was released, but the fate of 11 others is unknown and the Argentine hierarchy has issued a series of protests.

Meanwhile, Brazil's Dom Helder Camara, a longtime opponent of the Brazilian Government and bishop of Recife and Olinda, issued a new criticism of governments in Latin America, saying they "no longer serve the people."

Behind these "and other developments" is a sharp ideological dispute that has led to the most serious deterioration in church-state relations in years.

Not since Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro tangled with that country's Roman Catholic hierarchy has there been such a church-state clash.

In that struggle, which eventually resulted in a standoff, the church took a basically conservative approach, Dr. Castro a much more liberal or radical one.

Positions reversed
The current church-state cleavage in at least six nations reverses the positions of churchmen and governments. It is not lost on observers also that the governments in question are all rightist military regimes.

The Catholic Church in Argentina, Brazil,

Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay is on the liberal side, the state on the conservative, even reactionary side — although the dispute is not being stated in such terms.

Part of the confrontation involves a new militancy on the part of the churchmen who believe they have the right, even the duty, to speak out on national issues, particularly those relating to human rights and political liberties.

This certainly is the case in Chile where the Roman Catholic hierarchy is increasingly opposed to the hard-line, conservative tactics of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte's military dominated government.

Chile's influential Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez, the Archbishop of Santiago and Chile's leading churchman, has frequently tangled with General Pinochet. While he has tried to keep the dispute out of public view, their disagreements are becoming common knowledge.

Excommunication of four Chileans, one of them a government official, for the airport harassment of three returning bishops was a clear sign of Cardinal Silva Henríquez's atti-

tude. A statement, accompanying the excommunication order and issued with the Cardinal's approval, warned against the danger of abuses under the military regime and of "omnipotent police state" governments across Latin America.

Repressive measures
That also seems the preoccupation of Dom Helder, the Brazilian bishop who has long chafed under the restraints placed on him by fellow churchmen who did not want to rock the boat of church-state relations in Brazil. But more and more bishops and archbishops in Brazil are protesting repressive measures by their country's military-dominated government.

This repression, often aimed at leftists, has meant large-scale abridgements of civil rights in the countries with military governments.

Churchmen, meeting in Ecuador at the pastoral conference in Riobamba, were in fact discussing this issue — hence, the Ecuadorian Government charge that the conferees were engaged in subversive activities.

An Ecuadorian Government source, explaining the arrests and deportations of the four bishops, said that "the clergy must abide by the laws of the nation and to question government actions is a crime."

This goes along with an Interior Ministry statement in Argentina, following the arrest in Ecuador: "When priests have been detained it has been for fully justified reasons."

But churchmen, while not disagreeing with the philosophy that they are subject to arrest, argue that repressive military governments do not have legitimate cause for many of their activities.

This increasing social and political entanglement of the Roman Catholic clergyman's what arouses the ire of governments, particularly military regimes, and the outlook for the future is for increasing tension in church-state relations.

The reason is obvious. As archbishop Vicente Faustino Zazpe, of Santa Fe in Argentina said recently: "We [churchmen] have no intention of letting up on our social involvement."

New leader for Barbados

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The unseating of Barbados Prime Minister Errol W. Barrow means a change of personalities and style — but not of politics — for the Caribbean island.

And the Barbados Labor Party (BLP) came to power with a program markedly similar to that preached by Mr. Barrow and his Democratic Labor Party (DLP).

Both parties are moderate with a socialist orientation similar to the British Labour Party.

But Mr. Adams is expected to bring a different style and approach to government, one that was characterized by local Barbados "observers" as "in the mold of John Kennedy."

During the campaign, Mr. Adams and his BLP hammered away at the themes of arrogance, corruption, and "cronyism" in the Barrow government.

Barbados voters obviously were swayed by their arguments. They gave Mr. Adams' BLP 17 seats in the 24-seat House of Assembly, the remainder going to the DLP. Mr. Barrow retained his own seat, but there was some doubt that he would serve as opposition leader. He said recently he would never lead the opposition in an Adams government.

The campaign was hard fought, with much name-calling and mudslinging.

Mr. Adams' victory marks the end of an era for Barbados. Mr. Barrow had dominated politics on the island for 16 years, shepherding it through independence from Britain in 1966 and converting it from a country-style village into a modern society with one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean.

Moreover, the Adams victory signals the return to power of a name long associated with Barbados politics. For a number of years until 1981 when Mr. Barrow took office, island politics had been largely dominated by the late Sir Grantley Adams, father of the victor in the Sept. 2 vote.

The elder Adams was the only prime minister of the now-defunct West Indies Federation, an effort by Britain to get its scattered Caribbean islands into one single grouping.

Sir Grantley favored the idea, and his election defeats in the late 1950s and early 1960s in Barbados were, in part, due to island opposition to the federation scheme.

The younger Mr. Adams has no attachment to the federation concept. He said recently that it was "an idea whose time came and went two decades ago."

If you've seen "The Outlaw Josey Wales," you'll doubtless be man's feisty granddaddy struggling as much braver, who helps her.

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Arts

South Africa

Blacks write their protest in violence . . .

Whites are gradually reading the message

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa
Across South Africa black protests and riots rumble on, their implications gradually dawning on the hitherto broadly complacent and unshaken white population.

This reporter has talked with several community leaders across the country who believe Prime Minister John Vorster is using the riots and protests, allowing them full press publicity in order to change the thinking of his people.

The Anglican Dean of Umtata, the Rev. Walter Goodall, says the government could easily quash publicity as it did in the killings during a peasant uprising in the early 1960s in the Transkei, then designated as a tribal homeland and due to become an "independent" homeland next month. Instead, says the dean, the government is allowing publicity and probably encouraging the black, government-paid homeland leaders to make demands for change.

But what the newspapers have known and said with some alarm does not mean the white populace as a whole has shared that concern.

Only after the demonstrations and violence in the center of Cape Town is the mass of



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

South African whites: beginning to ask what it all means

whites beginning to wonder what is wrong.

Many whites can identify with Adderley Street, Cape Town, where police used tear gas

and buckshot Sept. 3 against Colored (mixed race) and black marchers and white onlookers. Whites from throughout South Africa have

walked on Adderley Street and shopped there. And they are "amazed that the center of the town could be closed off," as a young hotel receptionist here said.

"Oh, is that why?" replied this woman, who grew up in Cape Town, when I explained the marchers were protesting because they wanted the abolition of apartheid (the legal separation of the races).

White newspapers have reported in detail and firsthand what happened when large numbers of whites were caught in the tear gas in the heart of town. It was the first time whites had been involved in the police action.

And the report that Vorster, the Prime Minister's wife, was among those caught in the tear gas while shopping undoubtedly will have an effect on Afrikaner thinking. The direct impact of black and Colored unrest could have been brought home more symbolically.

Such symbols are important in a society that does not read extensively. A lot of whites in South Africa read headlines, look at pictures, and devour the sports pages in the newspapers.

Therefore the process of educating whites to a changed way of thinking is slow, especially since, for the 20-plus years Mr. Vorster's National Party has been in power, they have been steered toward acceptance of apartheid.

Transkei and the homeland policy:

For blacks — an opportunity or a hollow mockery?

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Umtata, the Transkei, South Africa
"Independence or no independence, I won't have any blankets coming into my hotel," said Paddy Coogan, Irish owner of the Imperial Hotel in Umtata.

Blankets in his parlance means Africans, who wear their blankets to ward off the winter cold in the almost treeless, moor-round mountains of the Transkei.

The Transkei, an erosion-scarred area on the Indian Ocean, was chiseled out by the South African Government to be a homeland for blacks under the system of apartheid (legal separation of the races). It is due to become independent on Oct. 26. There are 2 million blacks living in the Transkei and 1.3 million Xhosa-speaking blacks outside in white South Africa.

Although this independence can be likened to independence for an Indian reservation in the United States, the event does not deserve the vitriolic denunciation it has been getting from many governments and in the press. After all, a number of worse-off "Indian reservations" in Africa already are independent countries. And some African countries have more tyrannical governments than the Transkei is likely to have.

Recognition for apartheid?

But the Transkei can be viewed as a method of shelving apartheid.

An independent Transkei will be used as a platform for "voting" against apartheid, according to Chief Minister of Justice Gasege Matanzima, who is a brother of the leader of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Precisely because the Transkei came out of apartheid, the South African Government will be extra leath to denounce officials of its own creation.

Chief George, who is tough like the boss of a political machine, says he opposes the use of violence to overthrow apartheid. Yet he said: "Whites are all the same — liberals, nationalists — they all want the oppression of the blacks."

The Transkei government appears to be turning into a one-party dictatorship, following the pattern of rough of Africa. This could be an enormous embarrassment for the South African Government, which has said it was preparing blacks for effective government.

Not according to plan

Although the South Africans still control the Transkei economically, and although the South African security police are well-known around Umtata, the republic of the Transkei will not work out exactly as the whites would have liked.

Some chaos is expected at independence (youths are reportedly planning sabotage of government buildings), and many of the detained politicians who opposed independence may be released.

Then the verbal opposition to apartheid is likely to begin. There are reports that elements in the Transkei National Independence Party of Chief Matanzima, which has ties into urban areas, plan some kind of fireworks.

But can the party beat the youths to the punch? And can the government satisfy the thousands of unemployed, many of whom hang around listless and angry outside Chief George's office.

Prof. Mahleni Ntjane says he has recommended that a list be drawn up of all the youths who have suffered or been imprisoned at the hands of the South African Government for political reasons, and that something be done for them.

Youth vs. homeland leaders

But the young blacks who are leading the current demonstrations across South Africa do not like Chief Kaiser. The struggle for power among blacks can be viewed as a struggle between these youths and the homeland leaders, who cannot go into some of the black-townships without police escort.

As for the economy, all projects are controlled by South Africa through the Transkei Development Corporation. That could easily change after independence, Chief George said. When asked about the possibility of nationalization, he said, never.

West Germany already has some investment in the industrial town of Bitterworth. A hydroelectric project at the confluence of the Tsalala and Tina Rivers has been approved, and for

elg investors will be sought, according to Chief George.

But foreign investment is tricky because countries are not going to stampede to recognize the new country set up by white South Africa. Chief George says he does not care.

The South Africans do. They say Taiwan and Paraguay may recognize the new country. South African officials point out that Malawi's President Hastings Banda has relatives in the Transkei and that the daughter of King Sobuza of Swaziland is going to marry the son of the paramount chief of Pondoland, one of the Transkeian territories, this month. These white officials add that Kenya may recognize the Transkei.

However, it will take recognition by a large number of African countries before the United States and most European countries dare think of such a step.

And black recognition depends on whether Chief Kaiser Matanzima can prove he has not swapped the cause of his urban brothers for the glamour of leading a country.

Transkei's black opposition

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Umtata, the Transkei, South Africa
Many educated blacks are sharply critical of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the leader of the Transkei, the black homeland that is scheduled to receive its independence from South Africa next month.

That sentiment has grown since the chief began detaining political leaders who oppose the coming independence.

One man whom the Transkei security police did not get is Joseph Kobo, a Democratic Party politician who happened to be away when the detentions began in June. And a man the police did detain, but have since released, is Vuyani Mrwetyana, editor of the popular weekly broadsheet that irritates the government.

Mr. Kobo is opposed to independence because he thinks it would reinforce South Africa's policy of apartheid (legal separation of the races) and Mr. Mrwetyana is highly skeptical.

Mr. Kobo says that 85 percent of Transkeians oppose independence. That assertion is



Member of the Xhosa tribe, Transkei
One side of Transkei culture

Even after Hays scandal Congress hasn't reformed

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The end of the Hays scandal leaves Congress with big credibility problems and surprisingly little reform.

The sex-payroll charges surrounding the now-resigned Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio aroused the greatest congressional furor since the excesses of Senate aide Bobby Baker and former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in the mid-1960s — but less remedial action.

Those two scandals a decade ago produced permanent ethics committees in both houses. The Hays case has produced only a tidying of House of Representatives housekeeping funds and a study commission to report 16 months from now.

It also may help produce, in the remaining month before Congress adjourns for the elections, more complete personal financial disclosure for lawmakers and other top federal officials. The Senate and the Caucus of House Democrats have approved such legislation, but the full House has not yet acted.

However, the embarrassment and genuine concern on Capitol Hill, stirred by charges that Representative Hays kept a \$14,000-a-year clerk on the public payroll to serve as his mistress, have failed to dislodge numerous other internal reforms stuck in various House committees.

These include facilitating ethics committee investigations of lawmakers by permitting them to be ordered by the House, instead of

only by the panel itself; unscrambling the maze of 150 separate House subcommittees (for one of which Representative Hays's acknowledged mistress worked undetected for two years); opening the House chamber to television cameras and radio microphones; barring ex-congressmen employed as lobbyists from the House floor; banning absent lawmakers from voting by proxy in committees.

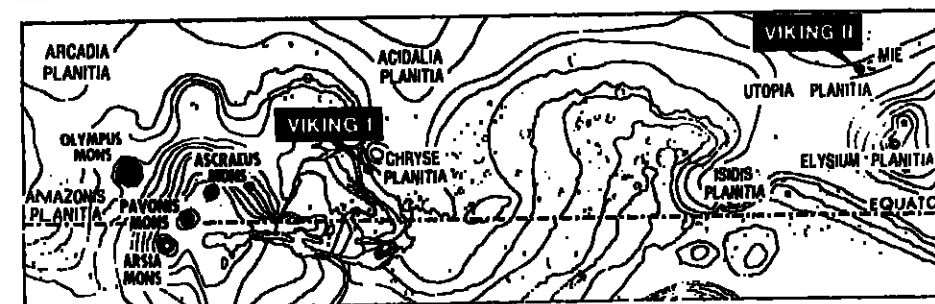
The resignation spurs Mr. Hays an ethics committee investigation which has been scheduled to begin Sept. 16. The panel cannot probe an out-of-office congressman.

Republicans already have begun trying to exploit the ethics controversies involving Mr. Hays and several other House Democrats, starting at the top of the ticket with President Ford alluding to Congress's private morality.

Says House Republican leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona: "We cannot afford to sweep this climate of scandal under the rug."

Freshman Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D) of California reminds voters in his current newsletter that he had been "active" in efforts to remove Mr. Hays from his committee chairmanship, and vows to work "to eliminate the corruption, the abuses, and the system which covers them up."

The resigned Representative Hays still faces an ongoing federal grand jury criminal investigation and a civil lawsuit in connection with his use of payroll funds. His \$30,000 annual pension, after 28 years in Congress, is believed unaffected by these cases.



AP photo

Contour map of Mars and Viking landers — 4,600 miles apart

'Son of Viking' may come from left-over spacecraft

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California
The success of the Viking Mars mission — with two landers safely settled on the surface of the distant planet — may have set the stage for the "son of Viking."

This is a plan to use leftover Viking hardware with some relatively minor improvements to revisit the Red Planet in 1982. Most of the third lander sits in a sealed box in a back room of the Martin-Marietta plant in Denver, Colorado. Ninety percent of a third orbiter is here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in southern California.

For between \$350 million to \$450 million, a third mission could be mounted, says Viking manager James S. Martin Jr. Another \$80 million would be needed to launch it.

The lander would be equipped with tractor treads and a motor so it can travel several kilometers. An advanced biology package is already being developed to enhance the search for life. And a "smart bomb" type of landing system has been designed which can recognize large rocks and other hazards and so make it possible to set the lander down in rougher and more scientifically interesting terrain.

The Viking III concept has the backing of the Viking management team. "It bothers me to have a whole spacecraft and no plans to use it," says Mr. Martin. At the last landing-site selection meeting, he expressed the wish the group could return in 1982 to do it all again.

Among Viking scientists, however, there is a more varied reaction to this plan. "I believe the biology team agrees that it

should be possible to learn a great deal more with just a little more flexibility" (like that which would be possible with a third Viking mission), says Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg.

As far as NASA officials are concerned, however, the almost flawless way the Viking spacecrafts have performed thus far comes at an opportune time. The agency has only two future planetary missions funded: one to Venus, the other to Jupiter and Saturn. Consequently, NASA officials are trying to get an unusually large number of "new starts" approved this year, an informed source says.

However, chief biologist Harold Klein feels he must "speak out against the rover concept." He thinks there is a good chance traveling around Mars taking biological samples may not be what is needed to resolve the question of life there.

On the other hand, Cornell University scientist Carl Sagan emphasizes the geological diversity of Mars and the possibility of isolated pockets of life (which has become more popular among Viking biologists since the first landing) to back his argument that mobility is the next logical step in the exploration of the red planet.

"I think exploration is part of the very essence of human beings. I think it has played an important role in our success as a species," says Dr. Sagan.

Though the scientists do not agree on exactly what type of follow-on missions should be flown, they all want to see future explorations of some kind. And they are keen to capitalize on the public interest which the Viking mission has evoked.



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Battle of words under TV lights — a tough presidential screen test

America's next president: the debates could decide it

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The debates, now set, could be decisive — political observers here are saying.

In fact, as viewed from Washington, the whole campaign now may be debate-oriented, with other activity either related or subordinate to these major TV confrontations.

Both the President and Jimmy Carter possess obvious strengths and potential weaknesses as they move into a series of three head-on collisions:

• Mr. Carter, as the challenger, is free to attack the President's record. This could put Mr. Ford on the defensive.

Mr. Carter built a public record, too, as governor of Georgia — but it is not too likely to enter much into the discussions.

And since a governor is not involved in the wide range of problems — and responsibilities — that belongs to the presidency, his record really does not amount to much of a target.

• Mr. Ford is the President — no matter how much Mr. Carter may want to imply that Mr. Ford merely is an appointee who is acting as president.

But Mr. Carter says that he will not give up his usual style of attacking hard. "I will treat him with respect," says Mr. Carter. "He's a good man." But Mr. Carter goes on to say that he will be his usual aggressive, hard-hitting self when he goes to work on Mr. Ford.

The President in any meeting with other citizens — whether it is shaking hands at airports, meeting with his Cabinet, or in a debate such as this — holds an advantage. The office of the presidency always clings to him — and the American public respects that office.

How does President Ford become just plain Jerry Ford when he climbs into the ring with Jimmy Carter? He may try — so as not to appear to be leaning unfairly on his position. But he probably won't. Why should he — and give up one of his major edges over his opponent?

Mr. Carter says he will not let this presidential title bother him. He says he may call his opponent "Mr. President" or just "Mr. Ford."

The President will be the participant who obviously is the most experienced in government.

He will doubtless point to his long years in Congress, his leadership role there, and his heavy involvement in shaping U.S. defense policy.

voters for a generation — first in Congress, then in the vice-presidency, and now in the presidency.

On the other hand, Mr. Carter may well benefit — in this post-Watergate climate — from the public distrust of Washington officeholders.

Thus, he undoubtedly will stress his outsider-of-Washington background — together with his ability to bring a fresh look to the executive branch since he may not be turning to familiar Washington faces when he puts the administration together.

All this could turn into the issue that becomes decisive and which many voters will weigh in terms like these:

Do I want somebody — like Mr. Ford — who I think I know — or will I take a chance on Mr. Carter who might turn out to be a better president but who might remain a question mark until he serves in the presidency?

Mr. Carter, through the debates, will try to become better known — to convince voters they can be assured that he will give them the kind of government they would like.

Mr. Ford, through the debates, will seek to convince the voters that in the two years he has been President he has performed well — better, in fact, than many of his Democratic critics say he has done.

He will stress the credibility that he feels he brought back to Washington government, particularly to the executive branch.

He will seek to take credit for an economy which certainly has shown new life in recent months.

The debates — observers feel — could be exciting, entertaining, and enlightening. And these observers also see the debates as the dominant element in the upcoming campaign.

Exxon fined \$100,000 for polluting Alaskan sea

By the Associated Press

Seattle
Exxon Corporation has agreed to pay a \$100,000 fine, largest ever assessed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for illegally dumping 500,000 gallons of polluted waste water from exploratory drilling operations in Alaska's Beaufort Sea.

The penalty was part of a consent order entered recently in U.S. District Court in Anchorage, Alaska. A consent order is not an admission of guilt, although the accused party does not contest the allegation.

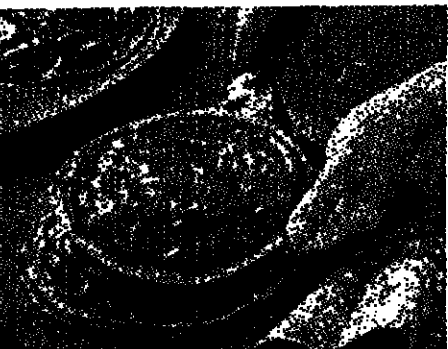
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6 ways to shape crepes



Crepes Suzette fold — four layers thick



Stack or galeau — with fillings in between



A new quiche — in ruffled crepe cups



Roll-up style — good for most fillings



Versatile foldover — for lunch or dessert



Pie-shaped wedges — good for appetizers

Even better than pancakes

For years serving an American-style pancake to an unsuspecting visitor was the surest way to prove how different the States are from the rest of the world. For the U.S. pancake is as thick and floury as only a cold Scots pancake can be. But it is served hot and with it comes that most astonishing combination — butter, syrup, and bacon or sausage.

Recently America has discovered the crepe — missing out that convenient half-way step, the true pancake. With this discovery have come new techniques — notably the upside-down cooking method.

In this article, the Monitor's food editor brings readers up-to-date on this latest of food crazes in North America. Her hints and recipes are applicable almost anywhere. But those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup equals 5/8 of a British breakfast cup. An American spoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The upside-down electric crepe pan is the biggest thing in cookware this year. For some people, crepes are nothing new. To others, cooking on the bottom or back of the skillet isn't new.

But to the everyday cook, this is more than a novel idea. It's an easier way to make an ultra-thin pancake.

The new pans, exhibited at the Housewares Exposition in Chicago last month, are electric for controlled heat and they are especially designed to be used upside down.

You dip the pan in the batter, which you have already mixed and poured into a 6-inch skillet. The bottom gets well coated, then you turn the pan over and wait for the batter to turn into dough.

The current craze for crepes, a thin pancake with a filling, is similar to the recent fad for quiche, with its pie-shell base and custard fillings of cheese, meat, or vegetables.

Both are French dishes, which possibly adds status. But they are typical of the challenging recipes home cooks readily accept today.

Pronunciation a problem too

Along with a reputation for being difficult to make, crepes present another problem — pronunciation. There are two ways. You can rhyme it with grapes for the American version, or rhyme it with steps for the French.

Crepe is a French word meaning pancake, but a similar word could have been chosen from almost any national tongue. There is the Hungarian palacsinta, crisp, but tender and fluffy with beaten egg white, filled with apricot or strawberry preserves, topped with whipped cream or melted butter.

The Russian blini is made with buckwheat flour and filled with caviar or pickled herring and sour cream. Taco-crepes are thinner than a regular taco, but with the same shape, seasonings, and shredded lettuce.

Jewish blintzes are cooked on one side, the brown next to the filling of cheese or fruit, usually. Then there is the Norwegian pannakaker, the Italian cannelloni, and other crepe dishes.

In the United States, too many Americans call Crepes Suzette, served flaming, a symbol of French elegance, and "crepeoles," a restaurant featuring only crepes, have been on the scene in large cities for several years.

Origin of upside-down method

Palacsinta might have been a more logical name for pancakes made with the new upside-down technique.

Off-beat salad

You'll find this crisp, flavorful salad a real pleaser. Attractively arranged cooked diced beets, well drained, orange slices, chopped celery, thin sweet onion rings, and toasted walnut lettuce greens.

Serve with oil and fresh lemon dressing, seasoning as you like with salt, pepper, garlic, dry mustard, and your favorite herbs. For variety, substitute other in-season fruit, for oranges.

down technique. It was two Hungarians, Paul-ette Fono and Maria Stacho, who originated it when they opened their Magic Pan restaurant in San Francisco's Ghirardelli Square in 1965.

A feature of these attractive restaurants, now owned by Quaker Oats and franchised throughout the U.S., is a demonstration of crepes being cooked on the outside of the pans, as they rotate, over a circle of gas flames. This is how it all began.

Ann Herzog, of the Magic Pan in Boston, opening its second restaurant here in the historic Faneuil Hall Marketplace, says all you need to make crepes at home is a \$2.98 aluminum frying pan which you can spray on the back with a Teflon or nonstick spray.

Here are some good crepe recipes:

Basic Crepe Batter
1 cup all purpose flour
1 1/4 cups milk
3 eggs
Pinch salt
1/2 cup vegetable oil

Sift flour and salt together into mixing bowl. Add eggs and beat thoroughly until smooth. Add milk and beat thoroughly. Batter should be the consistency of heavy cream. Let batter stand in refrigerator for about 2 hours to allow flour to expand. Pour batter into 9-inch pie pan.

For upside-down skillet, be sure pan is warm but not hot. Oil back of pan before making each crepe. Surface should be well covered but not runny.

Dip warm greased upside-down pan into batter in a 9-inch pie pan. Gently lift up and turn over. Cook over moderate heat until batter begins to curl at edges. Remove from heat. Turn pan over and gently remove crepe.

In a regular electric skillet crepe pan it is not usually necessary to grease pans with a non-stick coating. Others should be brushed with oil or butter. Heat pan over medium-high heat. With one hand pour in 2 or 3 tablespoons of

batter. At the same time, lift pan above heat with your other hand.

Tilt pan in all directions, swirling the batter so it covers the bottom of the pan in a very thin layer. Work quickly before batter cooks too much to swirl. Return to heating unit over medium-high heat.

Cook crepe until it is browned. Then carefully turn with a spatula. Use a Teflon coated or plastic spatula for coated pans. Brown other side for a few seconds. Remove from pan with spatula and stack on plate.

Strawberries and Cream Crepes
3 cups strawberries
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1 cup cottage cheese
1 cup dairy sour cream
1/2 cup powdered sugar
10 to 12 cooked crepes
Slice strawberries, add granulated sugar and set aside. In blender, whip cottage cheese until smooth, stir in sour cream and powdered sugar. Fill crepes with about 1/2 of cream mixture and berries; fold over. Top with remaining strawberries and cream. Makes 12 crepes.

Florentine Crepes
2 10-ounce packages chopped, frozen spinach
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 cup ricotta cheese
1/2 cup light cream
3 eggs, beaten slightly
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
16 to 18 cooked crepes
3 tablespoons melted butter
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
Cook spinach according to package directions, drain, and press out water; then combine with salt and pepper. Add ricotta, cream, eggs, and nutmeg. Fill crepes with spinach mixture. Roll up; place in shallow-dish baking pan. Brush with butter; sprinkle with Parmesan cheese. Place in oven, heated to 350 degrees F, for 15 to 20 minutes or until brown. Makes 16 to 18 crepes.

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Antheneum Library

Boston's own touch of 19th-century London

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since the Rev. William Blackstone, the first white settler to present-day Boston, brought his 200-volume library from England in 1633, the city has been bullish on books. And in this "Athens of America" the Boston Athenaeum has always been considered the Rolls-Royce of the library line.

Behind that enigmatic number "1015" painted on the window panel of the swinging, red leather-covered doors on Beacon Street is a Boston institution that has the air of a 19th-century English manor and was once referred to by James Joyce as "the place that is to Boston as large as Boston is to the rest of New England."

The engraved tablet next to the entrance announces: HERE REMAINS A RETREAT FOR THOSE WHO WOULD ENJOY THE HUMANITY OF BOOKS.

Founded in 1807 by 14 Boston gentlemen of the Anthology Society who dined together weekly, the Athenaeum still restricts membership to its 1,040 shareholders, their families and guests, as well as a select group of researchers, and nonvoting ticket holders. Writes former Athenaeum director and librarian Walter Muir Whitehill: "Any barriers that surround it have been high enough to keep out nuisances, but never so rigid as to exclude literate readers with a serious need for its books."

Well-trod path straddled

The Athenaeum's blackened brownstone facade straddles one of the most well-trod paths in the city. But its existence, as well as its contents are known only to Boston's most proper and literate citizens. Its exterior was once said to convey the "dreary outmodedness that children often associate with their parents' wedding presents and house furnishings."

And according to Mr. Whitehill the Athenaeum has no intentions of offering clues to its identity. "It is part of the general Boston assumption that any one with serious business knows where things are; those who do not should inform themselves by other means than gaping at signs."

While the building brandishes a reputation for "changing less than its frequenters," the shabby mesh fence and scaffolding that now surround this grand old institution hint at major alterations in progress.

"I wouldn't really call them renovations. That implies we're changing things. Let's just call it renewal," says director and librarian

Rodney Armstrong, emerging from a meeting in the Trustees' Room on the Athenaeum's fourth floor. There are a massive 19th-century oak table surrounded by Gilbert Stuart portraits, he has gathered weekly with architects from the venerable Boston firm Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott which is now wrapping up its architectural survey of building repairs. The first phase is expected to cost \$1.5 million.

"We have no intention of violating or brutalizing the place," says Mr. Armstrong as he leans over a mound of papers covering a flat-top double desk handed down by one of the Athenaeum's founders, the Rev. John Sylvester John Gardner.

In essence, the library is spending a lot of money in places that won't show. Most of the funds will go into such necessary but unglamorous items as window frames, pipes, and roofing.

While the National Endowment for the Arts and the Massachusetts Historical Commission has donated \$18,250 toward the repairs and the Athenaeum's healthy endowment has traditionally rented off the inflation that has troubled most local institutions, the library has been forced this time to initiate its first fund-raising drive in more than 100 years. Depending on how much cash the library can raise, Mr. Armstrong says he hopes to refurbish the exhibition room on the second floor, expand the book and manuscript conservation department, and extend the elevator into the basement to make room for more shelf space. The library, which now houses a 500,000-volume collection, was designated a national historic landmark in 1966 and is thus restricted from expanding by construction.

The Athenaeum, one of the nation's five largest libraries in 1851, has had the good fortune of growing up in the company of other fine bibliothèques in the area such as the Boston Public Library (which the Athenaeum antedates by 50 years) and the libraries of Harvard. It has been allowed to develop its own eccentric and elegant personality, specializing in collections of Confederate imprints, material relating to Gypsy life and culture (thought to be one of the best collections in the world), early Boston newspapers, and George Washington's Mt. Vernon library.

Due to the Athenaeum's abundant art collection and its shortage of exhibiting space, one finds paintings hanging on the end of the card catalog, a Chiang Yee sketch of Louisburg Square. In the stall of the first-floor men's

Giving the hungry more than food

By Ingrid Nelson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Since its formation five years ago, "Food for the Hungry" has provided hundreds of thousands of pounds of food and immediate relief aid to people left homeless and hungry by earthquakes in Central America and drought in Africa.

But, important as this emergency relief is, the organization's main emphasis is on long-term, self-help programs. For instance, it has founded duck and chicken farms in Bangladesh, well-drilling projects in Haiti, and a bureau to locate homes for Vietnamese orphans in Denmark.

Food for the Hungry was begun by Cal Horman Dr. Larry Ward in 1971, with the help of private donations. Dr. Ward, who had worked with other relief agencies for some 20 years, dedicated his organization to one fundamental project: "Wherever there is need, that's where we go," he explains.

But once an immediate need has been filled in a country, Dr. Ward and his small staff try to stay on to develop self-sustaining projects that will continue to produce food, water, or income. Often they work through already estab-

lished relief agencies, or missionary outposts. One staff member, for example, now is working in Bangladesh with a missionary who had learned an unusual — and inexpensive — method of duck hatching in China: the duck eggs are put in special straw baskets that retain heat and hatch eggs for little cost.

Voluntary fund-raising projects in the U.S. have made much of the work of Food for the Hungry possible. Many fund-raisers have discovered the organization by word of mouth, as did some residents of Yorktown Heights, a small, suburban community located outside of New York City. Volunteers there first learned of Dr. Ward's work when a Yorktown boy, Ethan Kibbe, with time off between high school and college, spent several months working with a staff worker in Bangladesh.

Mrs. Rose Borjari, an Indian employee stationed in Bangladesh, is one of a small group of paid workers in the organization; she has colleagues in Calcutta, Thailand, Africa, and South America.

Employees like Mrs. Borjari concern themselves with formulating plans for development that they then present to potential donors. "We have the concrete plans," says Mrs. Borjari, "and all we need are the funds."



Director Rodney Armstrong inside the Boston Athenaeum

room, a rotating art exhibition in the elevator ("we'll soon be putting up a show of 18th-century political cartoons there," says one staff member) and a kinetic sculpture sandwiched between a 19th-century Venus and an 18th-century bust of Ben Franklin. Commented Josiah Quincy in 1821: "There are enough busts in the beautiful book hall of the Athenaeum to run a nominating caucus."

'Best elements' combined

In his book "About Boston," David McCord says the Athenaeum "combines the best elements of the Bodleian, Monticello, the frigate Constitution, a greenhouse, and an old New England sitting room. . . . Yet there is on every one of its five delightful floors an unobtrusive sense of efficiency gained without noise or speed, punch cards or placebos.

"The Athenaeum is a kind of Utopia for books: the high-ceilinged rooms, the little balconies, alcoves, nooks, and angles all suggest sanctuary, escape, creature comfort. The reader, the scholar, the browser, the borrower is king."

Adds Gary Freeman, who works at the library's checkout desk: "While people think of this place as a club, not a library or museum. The staff's watchword is 'never offend a proprietor,' even if that means turning your back when they choose to touch one of the sculptures or paintings."

Furthermore, "well-behaved" patrons are allowed into the library when accompanied by their master or mistress. "Many people look at this place as an extension of their living room," says Mr. Armstrong. "If a dog is civilized and not going to nip another reader, why shouldn't he come in here?"

Athenaeum patrons frequently eat their lunches on one of the terraces overlooking the Old Granary Burying Ground, and up until a few years ago one could order tea for 5 cents and up (depending on the number of crackers you consumed).

Mr. Whitehill abolished the serving of tea because "there was an economically minded proprietor who used to do her entertaining there (in the Tea Room of the Athenaeum) rather than in her own large and handsome

home, bringing cake (in a string shopping bag) to supplement the Spartan regime of plain and sweet crackers. Then there were suburban visitors and unsophisticated journalists who marveled at the intriguing notion of tea as some Appalachian mountaineers might at the unfamiliar thought of wearing shoes, or having plumbing indoors."

Shareholders pay an annual assessment of \$25 a year, which entitles them and members of their households to borrow from the library. Shares of the Athenaeum, once traded on the Boston Stock Exchange, are today worth about \$400 apiece but are generally hoarded and handed down in the Brahmin clans like family heirlooms or center stage tickets to the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Because there are hundreds on the waiting list for the Athenaeum "stock" and rarely more than 15 shares are traded on the "open market" each year, some Bostonians have purchased \$300 lifetime memberships. They are subject to the \$25 annual assessment and have the same privileges as those of the shareholders except for the right to vote at the annual shareholders meeting in February or to elect a director.

Under the Athenaeum's charter the governor, as well as members of the Governor's Council and the Legislature, may freely use the library but are not permitted to check out books.

An annual rental ticket to the Athenaeum costs \$50, and researchers in need of material particular to the library are admitted free for limited periods. Monthly exhibits in the second-floor art gallery are open to the public, as are the twice weekly tours.

Not all of the Athenaeum shareholders, however, are Brahmin-born and bred. Says Paul Power, who has owned a share of the Athenaeum for the last 30 years: "People like me who are not Proper Bostonians have usually never heard of the Athenaeum. And if they have, they think it's like the Somerset Club, beyond the pale." With a straw boater on his head and two new books under his arm, he adds with a whisper: "People like me who do know about this place are not anxious to publicize it."

arts/ At las

If you've seen t em. "The Olla" doubtless beer man's foxy pet grandpa struggle as much bravery who helps her. It is a demon seized by the l mission with he comes one of ti picture whose o into meanings. Miss Truema surprise, have achieved star tress has been ed. She is performers w dom, their pri ents the base warding care. "I never d Trueman co between in leagues who restaurant, the sense of do awfully business of star. . . . A couple edged close. She played edly called Yusi, which at the Can, went wrou know what tributed be its wherea of Cammes, Trueman's Since il speaking i of shootin her suppo actress, older peo be a sta such as opportu "It get continue limited, my them. I couldn't that ki It is onergy the T Olla, whi "You one-r in a and I ha mak a re To mat in

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Monday, September 13, 1978

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

financial

U.S. debates how to end Lockheed-type bribes

By Guy Halverson
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Perhaps one of the most controversial issues facing lawmakers this session is now coming to a head here: how best to prevent corporate bribes abroad by U.S. corporations.

Coming against a backdrop of mounting political turmoil in Japan and the Netherlands, triggered by Lockheed bribery disclosures, political bribery is now expected to be an almost certain point of political controversy in the upcoming U.S. presidential election.

The Ford administration position remains clear-cut: legislation prohibiting foreign bribes would be almost impossible to enforce, while existing laws — requiring disclosures of payments of "material" significance — should be adequate for the future.

On the other hand, Democratic presidential contender Jimmy Carter has branded Ford administration proposals a "cover-up" that signal U.S. corporations to "go ahead and bribe."

Now, standing square in the center of the

national business transactions?

• With some roughly 100 U.S. corporations now admitting having made overseas payoffs, has the tide of such transactions crested — or is legislation necessary to thwart future payments?

The Proxmire bill — reported by the Senate Banking Committee this past June — is itself a hodgepodge of sorts. The measure includes a provision favored by the Securities and Exchange Commission requiring companies to use accurate bookkeeping methods and not mislead auditors.

At the same time, the measure prohibits payments made for purposes of "obtaining or retaining business" — in effect — bribes.

The bill does not require outright disclosure of overseas payments, a provision included in the first original version of the Proxmire bill.

The administration position, by contrast, would require that payments made abroad for "commercial benefit" be reported to the Secretary of Commerce; Commerce, in turn, would send along a report to the departments of State and Justice, the Internal Revenue Ser-

France: where the tax collector sells bonds

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Only 13 years ago the French banks were doing 35 percent of this business with the post offices selling exactly a third of the total. In 1976 the banks were down to 1.6 percent of the sales, and the post offices up to 83 percent.

Most of the explanation lies in the multiplicity of post offices. But anonymity, dear to the heart of the typical French family investor, plays a big part. No one need know about your bond purchases, and you don't have to go into the post office to buy them.

And the most popular form of French treasury bond can be issued to you anonymously if you prefer. The amounts are either 500, 1,000, or 10,000 francs — about \$110, \$220, and \$2,220 at 4.5 francs to the dollar.

Interest is progressive. It is possible to buy one-year bonds at 6.5 percent, two-year at 7.5. But almost everyone buys the ordinary five-year bonds, with the right to sell back the bond at any time. The first three years interest is deducted from the price of the bond, the rates being 6.5 percent if left only one year, 7.5 for two, 8.25 for three, 8.57 for four and 10.5 percent if cashed in only at the end of the five years.

One final fact, indicating the instinctive French attitude toward rainy days. The present total of treasury bonds sold to people who buy stamps or pay taxes, is about \$7.6 billion. And that is less than 6 percent of the "liquid" savings — the readily available savings — of the 12 million French families with their \$140 billion ready for an emergency.



U.S. phosphate firms unfair, says Europe

Brussels

The European Common Market Commission has asked the United States for its views on complaints that the American phosphate industry is trying to dominate the European market, commission sources said here Monday.

European phosphate fertilizer companies have complained that American fertilizer manufacturers buy their raw material — phosphate rock — from U.S. producers at around \$15 per short ton, against a world price of about \$30.

Europe, which has to import all its rock, buys about a quarter of its needs from the U.S. at world prices.

	U.S. Dollars
Argentine peso	225
Brazilian cruzeiro	692
British pound	1.772
Congolese dollar	1.024
Colombian peso	332
Danish krone	165
French franc	203
Dutch guilder	380
Hong Kong dollar	206
Israeli pound	127
Italian lira	1,001
Japanese yen	1003
Mexican peso	556
New Zealand dollar	1,010
Norwegian krone	182
Portuguese escudo	2032
South African rand	1.55
Spanish peseta	164
Swedish krona	228
Swiss franc	408
Venezuelan bolivar	233
W. German mark	367



Turkey recycles straw

By Ralph Shaffer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey is into straw. So is Denmark.

That's right, plain old straw — the harvesting leftovers once burned back or plowed under for next year's crop. Grain-producing countries like Turkey have found out that straw need not be a waste product.

A new straw-processing plant is scheduled to open this fall at Edirne, near Turkey's border with Greece. It will produce fluting paper for corrugation, with a 100-ton-per-day capacity fed by recycled paper and semichemical wheat straw.

Finished corrugation material will go into the packaging of almost everything Turkey grows or produces, from detergent to refrigerators to suitcases.

"We believe this is the kind of technology developing countries need to work with," an official of this new plant said. "Making products like these from your own country's raw — or waste — materials develops a 100 percent domestic product. No need to worry about an import supply of raw materials with all its complexity of regulations, or the sometimes difficult problem of obtaining foreign exchange."

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WITH MONITOR

21

Monday, September 13, 1978

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

travel

Take a kitchen with you

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

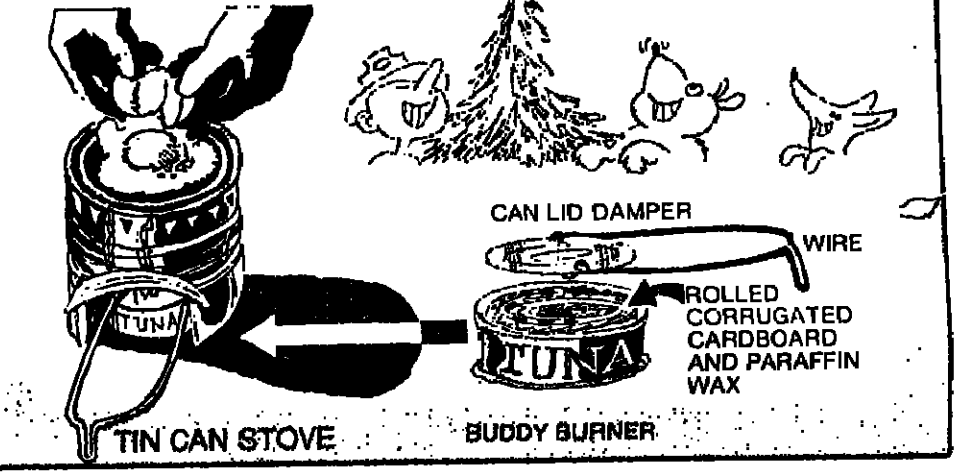
In a kitchen you expect it. But to prepare breakfast, 10 stories up on the tiny balcony of a Boston hotel, and without any conventional cooking utensils . . . well, that is another story altogether.

Yet here was Dian Thomas proving how simple it was — frying bacon and eggs on the top of a can, toasting bread on the sides of the same can, and yes, boiling water in a paper cup. In no time flat, I was enjoying a finger-lickin' morning meal.

The point of the demonstration? "Imagine," Dian said as we looked out over the busy streets of Boston, "that this was your campsite, and you were looking down over the tops of the pine trees to an azure lake in the valley below."

Miss Thomas is, in fact, a home economist who has combined her professional skill with a long-standing love of the great outdoors to become a sort of "camp economist." She is on the faculty of Brigham Young University where she teaches home economics as it relates to camping, picnicking, and to home-style barbecuing. "Remember," she says, "the great outdoors starts in your own backyard."

But back to the balcony breakfast I enjoyed recently. As a camper myself, I have cooked over an open fire, Boy-Scout style, on pump-up



kerosene stoves, and more recently over one of those tote-along gas ranges. But never did I imagine a couple of empty cans, some corrugated cardboard, and a little paraffin wax could be such an effective stove.

Here is how to make the stove. Take an empty number-10 can (1 gallon), says Miss Thomas, remove one end completely, and wash the can.

With a pair of tin snips make two cuts up the side of the can from the open end. The cuts should be about three inches long and four inches apart. Pull out the piece of metal in between the cuts so that it resembles a partly-opened overhead garage door.

Slip the loose lid into the can and press it up against the closed end. This will provide a double thickness of metal for the cooking surface of the stove. Next, take a punch-type can opener and punch about five smoke holes just below the rim of the can. These punched holes will also hold the loose end of the can firmly against the closed end.

For the burner — or "buddy burner" as Miss Thomas calls it — take an empty small tuna-fish or similar-size can and fill it with a rolled-up strip of corrugated cardboard. Cut across the corrugations, so that the holes show. Melt a standard-size block of paraffin wax in a double boiler and pour this over the cardboard. You can use this right away or let the wax harden. Now it is ready to burn. For easy lighting, hold the can on its side or even at a slight angle over a lighted match.

The heat this little burner-can gives off is remarkable, so you will need a damper. Miss Thomas uses the cut-off lid of the tuna can to which she attaches a wire handle. By placing the lid part way across the flame, the heat is regulated.

When I was given a demonstration of this method of cooking, Miss Thomas lit the burner and then placed the "stove" over it. Then she folded one slice of bacon into a V-shape and put this on top of the stove. Almost immediately she used the damper to cut down the flame by three-quarters. A slice of bread with a hole in the center went on top of the bacon and a fresh egg was broken into the hole. A minute or so later, the "egg in a basket," as Miss Thomas calls this recipe, was turned over to cook the other side.

Tonsil was made by holding two slices of bread against the side of the can for a few seconds until they stuck to the can. When nicely browned the bread simply fell off, at which stage Miss Thomas repeated the procedure on the uncooked sides of the bread.

This type of stove is economical to use. One cake of paraffin wax (43 cents for a package of 5 in the Boston area) will last for six hours with the entire surface of the buddy burner aflame. But as few recipes require such high heat the paraffin invariably lasts twice as long.

Boiling water in a paper cup still seems remarkable to me. Miss Thomas placed a cup filled with water directly on the buddy burner. The sides grew black but never burned away and pretty soon the water boiled vigorously. Apparently water conducts enough heat away from the paper sides to prevent combustion.

Dian Thomas has written a book called *Roughing It Easy* (Warner Books) which tells how to make and use the tin-can stove, and describes hundreds of other good camping ideas — from how to bake a cake in an orange peel to how to organize a campsite and get the kids into the act.



Virginia in the fall is the look of love on a sunny mountainside. Blue Ridge Mountains turned crimson and gold. Natural Bridge and Natural Tunnel. Biplanes and triplanes at the Flying Circus near Warrenton. Hampton's Apollo 12 spacecraft. Mount Vernon and Monticello. River plantations like Shirley and Sherwood Forest. Golden beaches still summer warm. Whatever you love, it's here — in Virginia.

Virginia is for lovers.♥

New Zealand train bargain

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

New Zealand Railways (NZR) is offering bargain rates to tourists who want to explore both North and South Islands during the off-season, (now through Nov. 30).

Special tourist passes entitle vacationers to 14 consecutive days of travel to and from many parts of New Zealand on scheduled rail, coach, and ferry services. The cost is only \$95 in U.S. currency; children aged four to 11 can travel for half price.

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environment

U.S. farms suggest new energy sources

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the relatively near future — perhaps as little as 10 years from now according to some estimates — power-hungry U.S. agriculture may draw much of its energy from on-farm sources.

Solar collectors, wind generators, methane digesters, and the like may become as common to the farm scene as are the tractor and the barn today. Researchers, in fact, consider total self-sufficiency a distant but attainable goal for U.S. farms.

How rapidly these energy systems are accepted will depend on the cost and availability of conventional fuels. Natural gas already is in short supply and rising rapidly in price, which suggests it is just a matter of time before economics begin to favor the "natural" systems.

Dr. Richard Smith of Iowa State University sees 10 years as a realistic time frame in which to develop many alternate-energy systems to the stage where farmers will use them. Dr. Smith heads a study into ways in which a Midwest farm could become self-sufficient in energy.

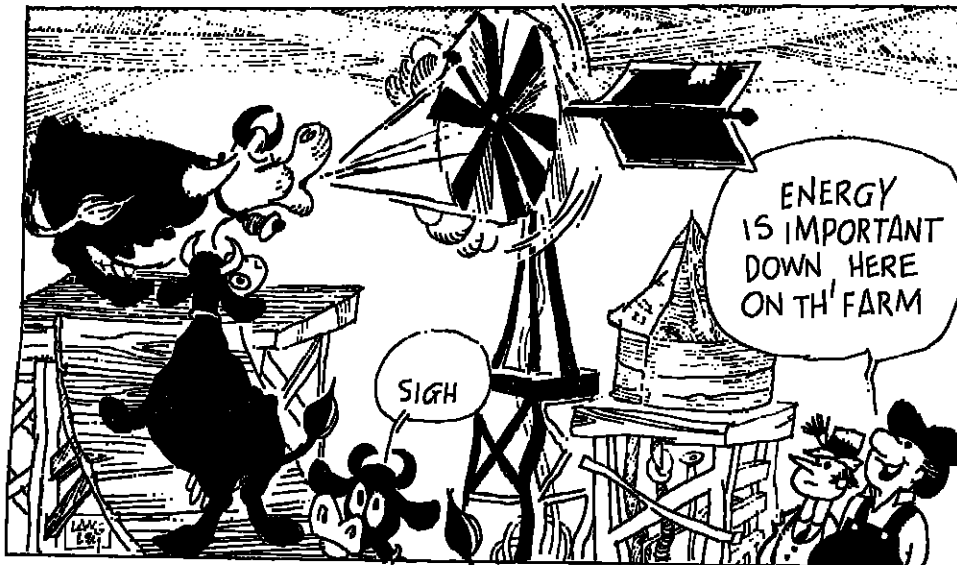
Currently, the study is working on methane gas production from manure and using it to heat homes and barns, and for cooking, grain drying, and possibly running machines.

Dr. Robert Fehr, an assistant on the project, has been operating a 100-gallon digester for the past 18 months. He describes his findings as "sketchy as yet." Methane's chief drawback, he says, is that it is difficult to liquefy. But it is a good direct heat source and could be used to fire home furnaces and gas ranges.

A digester to handle the manure from 300 head of cattle is being designed. The study is also working on the effect methane will have on farm income.

Experimenting with solar heat at agricultural stations around the country are principally concerned with raising air temperatures to help dry grain and hay. But Ohio State University is working with a solar pond which gathers heat for homes and other farm buildings.

The 160,000-gallon pond is mostly filled with salt water and covered by a black plastic liner. On top of this are two feet of fresh water that acts as an insulator. Heat from the sun's rays



is absorbed by the black plastic and stored in the salt water. In turn, heating coils gather this heat and transfer it to the buildings when needed.

At South Dakota State University, engineers assembled a low-cost, sandwich-type solar heater in which a two-inch air space was the "filling" between black aluminum roofing panels on top and plywood panels below.

Air which readily heats up 10 to 15 degrees F. during the haying season is drawn out of the "sandwich" by a fan and pushed through a duct to the hay stacks.

At Ames, Iowa, similar "made-on-the-farm" solar collectors were found to cut electricity consumption by up to 50 percent in the drying of grain. Iowa State engineers Gerry Klein and Glen Kransler calculated savings in electricity at 2 cents a bushel on the 3,600 bushels they worked with last fall.

Meanwhile the windmill, once common on the prairies and still much in use on Pennsylvania Dutch farms, is also being looked at anew. Some wind-generation units are on the market, but Leo Solderholm of the USDA's Agricultural Research Station at Ames, Iowa, believes their general acceptance on farms is still some way down the road. You can generate electricity with them, he says, "but not on an economic basis."

Perhaps the return to the windmill for irrigation is closer at hand. Many farmers who burn natural gas — the raw material for the nitrogen fertilizer so important to their crops — to run the pumps see this as a wasteful and increasingly expensive practice. Wind-powered irrigation therefore has its special appeal. According to Wesley F. Buchele, professor of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University, "For every year we burn natural gas as a fuel, we lose 18 years supply of gas as a raw material."

Dr. Buchele sees crop residues as a useful alternate fuel. He contends that Iowa grows all the energy it needs in cornstalks. On a wider scale, crop residues — three tons per acre in the corn belt, two tons nationwide — "would meet about 20 percent of the nation's energy needs."

"There is enough energy in 15 pounds of cornstalks to equal one gallon of propane," says Dr. Buchele, whose calculations give stalks the competitive edge over coal for electric generation in Kansas. Coal with its high transportation costs, runs at about \$1 per 1,000 Btus of heat; cornstalks about 65 cents per 1,000 Btus. Recently, in a trial at Ames, 100 tons of cornstalks were put through the generating plant and "they burned very satisfactorily," says Dr. Buchele.

A plea for the world's rain forests

By Kimmls Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Morges, Switzerland
The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has set out to raise \$2 million by the end of this year to save the world's tropical rain forests.

At stake are vast supplies of rubber, timber, and several specialized food products, including coconut, bananas, and avocados, according to WWF president Prince Bernhard, of the Netherlands.

"This year," Prince Bernhard declares, "man and his machines will destroy more than 100,000 square kilometers of tropical rain forests. This is an area the size of East Germany, Liberia, or Guatemala."

He says the loss of these forests is a "need for expanding population." Prince Bernhard contends. But he says they are being destroyed for timber, ranching, agriculture, and settlement, without regard for preserving their real values.

In Colombia, he says, more than four acres of jungle are being destroyed per minute; in Brazil the rate is even higher. In Sabah — Malaysian Borneo — lumbermen have damaged but left standing more than two-thirds of the trees they don't want. Uncontrolled cutting in Indonesia has ruined some 87 million acres.

"According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), for which WWF raises money, rain forests are important as 'laboratories' where nature can breed new varieties of rubber, bananas, and other native products."

"If Southeast Asia's forests go, so will all the wild bananas." World Wildlife Fund spokesman warn. "If South and Central America's forests go, so will all the wild varieties of cocoa, rubber, avocado, and cashew nuts, as well as Brazil nuts which are collected from the wild."



Man is depleting S. American rain forests, home of cotton-top marmoset

IUCN and WWF consider that their drive to save the world's rain forests is raising "seed money" which can help governments and other authorities to increase conservation projects. In the past 14 years, WWF has raised some \$20 million to that end, Prince Bernhard reports.

In addition to its emphasis on saving the rain forests, WWF, in cooperation with IUCN, plans to continue this year with its drives for conservation of leopards, great apes, whales, seals, marine turtles, polar bears, wolves, tigers,

rhinoceroses, crocodiles, birds of prey, waterfowl, and other endangered creatures. Its programs also will be concerned with saving threatened plants, especially the cycads, palms, fern trees, and orchids.

World Wildlife Fund's 4th international congress, scheduled Nov. 29 through Dec. 1 in San Francisco will have as its theme: "The Fragile Earth — Toward Strategies for Survival."

Prince Bernhard is hopeful that such a theme will help to bring about what he calls "a drastic change in human values and policies."

Must earthquakes be destructive

By Robert C. Cowen

Let's get rid of a "victim mentality" ward earthquakes. These shocks and tremors are the natural vibrancy of our planet. Their destructiveness is a human ignorance of what to prepare for far more than it implies inescapable disaster.

Sismologists are beginning to end that ignorance. Chinese experts did forestall the recent devastation by success with the Feb. 4, 1975, quake shows what is becoming possible. Many thousands of lives and much property were saved thanks to a forecast accurate that Frank Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology called it probably "the most significant event" in earthquake science. The nose report saving more lives is twice forecast quakes last May 28 as well.

Now Los Angeles faces the same task of prediction. Seismic analysis of the Andreas fault near Palmdale, where a usual uplifting is going on, has convinced James Whitcomb of the California Institute of Technology there may well be a major quake there within a year. Geophysicists, especially Frank Press, take the Palmdale situation serious enough to have persuaded the U.S. House to reprogram \$2.1 million of Geological Survey funds to monitor it.

What should California and the rest of the world do about the general earthquake challenge this warning implies?

Basic earthquake studies and forecasting research need to be pushed. The U.S. has scarcely begun to explore the field. Defense work on nuclear testing has bequeathed U.S. seismology to Carl Kisslinger of the University of Colorado told a Senate committee in February, marshalling that, taken for a derelict earthquake research is "a pressing and frustrating."

After four years of dilly-dallying, the Senate passed a bill last May to authorize \$150 million over three years for such research. The House had yet to act on it. Even if passed, the act would provide no money. An appropriation act is needed for that. Congress should be playing with this issue and back up earthquake research.

Then there is the problem of the challenge — a specific quake warning. A known quake area, has done nothing to strengthen either its emergency evacuation plans or some 14,000 unreinforced masonry buildings — to say nothing of bridges and overpasses. State governments must bear much of the responsibility for preparedness. Yet the federal government can help.

Congress should consider special aid to areas under a specific quake warning. Even if no quake occurs, responding to the warning will be costly. Quake areas, subsidy in high-risk and high population areas might also be worthwhile.

We are not helpless before nature. Given the admittedly imperfect knowledge and foresight of modern geology, we can appreciate earthquakes for what they are — a natural part of our dynamics — and conduct our affairs to minimize destruction.

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Smiles, bouquets, ribbons — Soviet pupils on first day of school after summer vacation

Going back to school — Soviet-style

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Yulla, a freshly scrubbed eight-year-old, had on a new brown dress with a white collar and detachable white cuffs, two white hair ribbons, long white socks, white shoes, a starched white apron, a red Lenin lapel pin, and clutched a bouquet of red gladioli.

Her twin brother, Alyosha, was sober in dark blue woolen jacket and trousers, lapel pin, an open-necked white cotton shirt, dark blue socks, and black shoes. His bouquet was of asters — white, black, and red.

The children were among the 42 million elementary and high-school pupils who set off early on a sunny and bright Wednesday (Sept. 1) to opening-day ceremonies in the Soviet Union.

They headed for four-story School No. 593 in the Voroshilov district of Moscow, amid a bobbing sea of flowers and aprons and blue jackets belonging to their 1,000 classmates. And across the huge expanse of the U.S.S.R., from Riga in the west to Khabarovsk in far-eastern Siberia, the scene was the same: streets filled with flowers, new school satchels jammed with apples and books, and proud parents craning to see and photograph the ceremonies.

To make sure of their traditional bouquets in the pre-school rush, Yulla and Alyosha and their parents bought them the morning before.

The Soviet Union is making a major effort to upgrade and expand schoolteaching, curricula, and buildings in the 1976-1980 five-year plan. One major problem, according to Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev, is to keep pace with massive new housing developments and

entire new towns, and to make sure city and rural areas have a proportional balance of schools.

Some of the bigger schools are taking 2,500 or more pupils, a size Mr. Prokofyev agrees can be "unwieldy and hard to run."

He also admits to some "serious shortcomings" in textbooks and plans to meet them by concentrating more on "basic facts, laws, and theories" and on a better grounding in industrial trades at nonvocational schools to meet the needs of the Soviet system.

The five-year plan calls for new schools for at least seven-million students, more than half of them in villages, and for improved laboratories, study rooms, and workshops.

Yulla and Alyosha have started second class here (second grade in the U.S. system). Besides them and their fellow elementary and high-school students, the Soviet Union has 12 million more students at universities and technical colleges and 5 million studying at night schools.

Once at school, Yulla and Alyosha lined up outside with their classmates. The school includes children from the first class (aged seven) through the 10th class (aged 16).

Tenth-class students paraded with banners and drums. Then a boy from the 10th class took a girl from the first class and a girl from the 10th class a boy from the first class, and the two pairs walked through student lines into the building to mark the beginning of the year.

Yulla and Alyosha will attend four 45-minute periods a day; six days a week. So the day is shorter but the week longer than in the West. Older children attend five or six periods.

After two of the periods there are 10-minute breaks. There also is a 15-minute break so that the children can eat apples or other snacks.

When their school day ends, at about 12:30, Yulla and Alyosha walk home where their Babushka (grandmother) gives them lunch and looks after them until their parents, who both hold jobs, come home. Children on the second shift start at 2:30 p.m. and finish at 8:30 p.m.

Families with no babushka can arrange for the younger children to stay at school for lunch (typically tea, buns, perhaps frankfurters, pie, and other yogurt or sour milk that tastes something like yogurt). Children on the first shift can stay until their parents come to pick them up after work.

Older children on the second shift stay home in the mornings and may eat lunch at school before starting classes.

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Underwater class
By Elton Manziane
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Recently a civil engineering class at Clemson University met in a rather unusual "classroom" — they were 50 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles east of Charleston (South Carolina) Harbor.
Prof. Billy L. Edge and several of his students were spending an hour here installing a 600-pound package of concrete, steel, and instrumentation on the ocean floor. The package, designed and built by the students, is a wave gauge, and its purpose is to collect information on waves moving past on the surface.
Professor Edge explained that it is important to study wave action when looking at coastal problems and possible engineering solutions to them. "For example," he said, "it is impossible to adequately explain the movement of materials on beaches without an understanding of wave behavior."

If you've seen C... The Outlaw... man's feisty per... grandeur struggl... as much bravery... who helps her... It is a demon... sion with he... comes one of it... picture whose... into meaningless... Miss Trueman... surprise, how... achieved star's... tress has been... eales, she is... performers w... dom, their pri... ents the base... warding care... "I never d... between in... leagues with... restaurant... the sense of... do awfully... business of... star... A couple... edged close... She played... ead called... Yust, while... at the Can... went wron... know what... tributed be... its whereof... of Cannes... Trueman's... Since it... speaking i... of shootin... her suppo... actress... older peo... bo a stat... such as... opportu... "It got... continue... limited... my tho... (hom... couldn't... that ki... It is... energy... the T... Onto, a... wink... "You... one-n... in a... and I... ha... m... a ro... to... mal... the... Sn... J...

French/German

Un journaliste indien se fait entendre

Traduction d'un commentaire publié en anglais le 6 septembre

par K. R. Sundar Rajan

Bombay
Un grand nombre de journaux indiens ont récemment publié en première page un rapport de Samachar, la nouvelle agence de presse parrainée par le gouvernement, disant : « Il y a une appréciation de plus en plus grande à l'Occident pour l'état d'urgence national promulgué par la Nouvelle-Delhi le 26 juin de l'année dernière. » Des journaux indiens publient aussi périodiquement des extraits d'observations faites par des membres du Congrès américain et par des membres du Parlement britannique, vantant le « bien » que l'état d'urgence fait aux 600 millions d'Indiens.
Pour un Indien demeurant en Inde, il n'y a pas moyen de savoir si ces Occidentaux ont été cités correctement. Certaines personnes à l'Occident, particulièrement les hommes d'affaires ayant de gros investissements en Inde, peuvent apprécier la nouvelle « discipline » que l'on trouve dans les usines et les plantations. Sans aucun doute la productivité a augmenté sur beaucoup de fronts, y compris celui des statistiques. Toutefois les remarques faites par des hommes d'état et des journaux occidentaux sont souvent déformées par Samachar et d'autres agences officielles ou semi-officielles. Par exemple il a été rapporté que Lord Penner Brockway d'Angleterre avait fait bon accueil à l'état d'urgence.
Plusieurs mois plus tard, l'auteur du présent article reçut le texte de l'exposé de Lord Brockway. La vérité était que tout en déplorant fortement les attaques faites contre la personne du premier ministre Indira Gandhi par un certain nombre de politiciens de l'opposition avant l'état d'urgence, il avait condamné sans équivoque la suspension des droits démocratiques faite par le gouverne-

ment indien.

De même il fut rapporté que le sénateur George McGovern avait été « fortement impressionné » par la nouvelle atmosphère durant son voyage de moins de quarante-huit heures à la Nouvelle-Delhi.

Parfois, les gens des grandes villes de l'Inde, comme Bombay, la Nouvelle-Delhi et Madras, reçoivent des coupures de journaux en provenance des pays de l'Occident suggérant que ce soutien de l'état d'urgence n'est pas aussi général et unilatéral que les correspondants de Samachar à New York et à Londres le prétendent. Cela est quelque peu encourageant quand il y a tellement de désespoir.

De toute façon, comment la situation apparaît-elle à un Indien qui n'a jamais quitté les frontières de son pays, qui n'appartient à aucun parti politique de l'opposition, qui renonce à la violence de quelque nature qu'elle soit et qui croit passionnément en une démocratie libérale de style occidentale avec des tonalités socialistes ?

Récemment j'ai fait une tournée dans plusieurs villages de l'ouest de l'Inde, y compris quelques-uns qui sont très écartés et où il n'y a même pas d'électricité. L'impression que j'en ai recueillie fut que tandis que beaucoup de gens font bon accueil aux lois d'urgence contre ceux qui contreviennent à l'économie, comme les contrebandiers et les négociants de nourriture au marché noir, ils sont confondus par la perte presque totale des libertés civiles.

Ainsi qu'un fermier âgé, résidant près de la ville de Kolhapur, l'a exprimé : « Nous pouvons maintenant acheter beaucoup de choses à des prix inférieurs. Mais l'autoritarisme politique a empiré. Et qui plus est, de nouveaux chefs

prétendant parler au nom de l'administration ont pris position et certains d'entre eux sont jusqu'à un certain point pires que leurs prédécesseurs. »

J'ai assisté à un rallye organisé par la cellule locale du parti dirigeant, le parti du Congrès, pour soutenir le programme économique gouvernemental en 20 points. Quelque 200 paysans étaient accroupis sous un arbre, tandis qu'une batterie d'orateurs déployait toute son éloquence. Il y avait beaucoup d'applaudissements. Tandis que nous rentrions à pied à l'aube du village, je demandai à mon hôte dans quelle mesure l'enthousiasme manifesté par le rassemblement était sincère.

« Eh bien ! » répondit-il, en regardant par-dessus son épaule, « vous devez avoir noté que toutes les fois qu'on faisait l'éloge de M^{me} Gandhi, les paysans applaudissaient. Elle est vraiment très populaire auprès de beaucoup de paysans. Mais en même temps vous aurez noté que personne n'a réagi quand les orateurs ont dénoncé Jayaprakash Narayan. »

M. Narayan est le critique principal de M^{me} Gandhi et ce fut sa vigoureuse campagne anti-gouvernementale qui fut en partie responsable de l'action disciplinaire d'il y a 15 mois.

Une remarque me frappa comme étant profondément significative. Pendant une excursion au hameau de Shirala, fameux pour son temple de Nagara (le Roi-serpent), un épier dit : « S'il y avait une élection demain, le parti du Congrès peut l'emporter par une importante majorité. Mais l'opposition posera beaucoup de questions embarrassantes. Ce sera une rude bataille. Et c'est ce que les chefs du parti dirigeant semblent craindre. Ils ne peuvent tout simplement pas donner une explication satisfaisante à l'état

d'urgence en prétendant qu'il y sera mis fin avant les élections. » (Le ministre fédéral de la justice H. R. Gokhale a dit récemment que « les élections et l'état d'urgence sont deux choses distinctes. »)

Il se peut que beaucoup d'Occidentaux s'imaginent que la foule grouillante de millions d'Indiens jugera le premier ministre Gandhi et son parti presque uniquement sur la base des résultats du programme économique en 20 points et que la préoccupation pour la démocratie est une obsession limitée à quelques Indiens élevés à la ville et parlant anglais. Tandis que M^{me} Gandhi tire profit avec perspicacité des diverses réformes économiques, personne à l'Occident ne devrait croire que la grande majorité des Indiens jouit du statut de captifs dans l'abondance.

Il se peut que j'aie du parti. Peut-être que mon objectivité de journaliste a été émoussée pendant les derniers mois par ma sensibilité à reniement des libertés. Mais après plus de trente ans de journalisme je suis enclin à faire confiance à mon jugement.

Et ce jugement est qu'il sera de plus en plus difficile pour le gouvernement indien de vendre du pain et du beurre en guise de substituts de la liberté et de la prédominance de la loi. Comme un médecin d'âge mûr l'a exprimé : « La crainte d'être harcelés par les chefs locaux peut persuader les gens à garder bouche cousue. Mais cela ne fait qu'augmenter le scepticisme. »

L'impression la plus encourageante que j'aie peut-être rapportée de l'Inde rurale est que les gens ne semblent plus aussi effrayés que pendant les premiers mois de l'état d'urgence.

M. Rajan est éditeur-adjoint de The Times of India et vice-président de l'Union des journalistes de Bombay.

Ein indischer Journalist spricht frei heraus

Übersetzung eines Kommentars, der am 6. September in englischer Sprache erschien.

Von K. H. Sundar Rajan

Bombay
Kürzlich veröffentlichten in Indien viele Zeitungen ein prominenter Stelle einen Bericht der Samachar, der neuen von der Regierung ins Leben gerufenen staatlichen Nachrichtenagentur, der besagte, daß « der von Neu-Delhi am 26. Juni vergangenen Jahres erklärte Ausnahmezustand im Westen immer mehr gutgeheißen werde ». Und hin und wieder geben indische Zeitungen auszugewählte Beobachtungen von US-Kongressabgeordneten und Mitgliedern des britischen Parlaments wieder, die ein Loblied auf das « Gute » singen, das der Ausnahmezustand 600 Millionen Indern bringt.

Für einen in Indien lebenden Indier besteht keine Möglichkeit, festzustellen, ob die Betreffenden richtig zitiert wurden.

Einige im Westen, vor allem Geschäftsleute, die große Investitionen in Indien haben, mögen die neue « Disziplin » in Fabriken und Plantagen begrüßen. Zweifellos ist die Produktivität auf vielen Gebieten angestiegen — auch in den Statistiken. Die Aussagen westlicher Staatsmänner und Zeitungen werden jedoch oft durch die Samachar und andere offizielle und halboffizielle Agenturen entstellt. Zum Beispiel wurde berichtet, daß Großbritanniens Lord Penner Brockway den Ausnahmezustand gutgeheißen habe.

Monate später erhielt ich den Wortlaut von Lord Brockways Erklärung. In Wirklichkeit hatte er, wenn er auch die persönlichen Angriffe auf Ministerpräsident Indira Gandhi seitens einiger oppositioneller Politiker vor dem Ausnahmezustand zutiefst bedauerte, die Aufhebung der demokratischen Rechte durch die indische Regierung eindeutig verurteilt.

Ebenso wurde berichtet, daß US-Senator George McGovern während seiner weniger als 48stündigen Reise nach Neu-Delhi von der neuen Atmosphäre « sehr beeindruckt » gewesen sei.

Gelegentlich erhalten Einwohner der großen Städte Indiens wie Bombay, Neu-Delhi und Madras aus westlichen Ländern Zeitungsausschnitte, aus denen hervorgeht, daß die Befürwortung des Ausnahmezustands nicht so verbreitet und einseitig ist, wie die Korrespondenten für die Samachar in New York und London behaupten. Dies ist inmitten großer Verzweiflung etwas ermutigend.

Wie dem auch sei, wie sieht diese Situation für einen Indier aus, der noch nie sein Heimatland verlassen hat, keiner politischen Oppositionspartei angehört, Gewerkschaften ablehnt und keine im westlichen Stil mit sozialistischer Färbung eintritt ?

Vor kurzem besuchte ich mehrere Dörfer im westlichen Indien, unter anderem einige weit abgelegene, in denen es nicht einmal Elektrizität gibt. Ich gewann den Eindruck, daß viele Menschen, obgleich sie die Notstandsverordnungen gegen wirtschaftliche Verbrechen wie Schmuggel und Lebensmittelmischungen begrüßen, durch den Ausnahmezustand totalen Verlust der Bürgerrechte verurteilt sind.

Ein älterer Bauer in der Nähe der Stadt Kolhapur sagte: « Wir können nun vieles zu kontrollierten Preisen kaufen. Aber mit der politischen Dornenkrone ist es schlimmer geworden. Und obendrein haben wir es jetzt mit neuen Bonzen zu tun, die behaupten, die Regierung zu vertreten, und einige sind eine Schattierung schlimmer als ihre Vorgänger. » Ich ging zu einer Versammlung, die

von der Ortsgruppe der herrschenden Kongreßpartei zur Unterstützung des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms der Regierung veranstaltet wurde. Etwa 200 Bauern hockten unter einem Baum, während eine Reihe von Sprechern sie mit Worten überschüttete. Es wurde viel Beifall spendiert. Als wir zum Gasthaus im Dorf zurückgingen, fragte ich meinen Gastgeber, wie echt die von den Versammelten zum Ausdruck gebrachte Begeisterung gewesen sei.

« Nun », antwortete er und blickte über seine Schulter. « Es kann Ihnen nicht entgangen sein, daß jedesmal, wenn Frau Gandhi gepriesen wurde, die Bauern zu klatschen begannen. Sie ist wirklich bei vielen Bauern beliebt. Aber Sie haben sicherlich auch bemerkt, daß niemand darauf reagierte, wenn die Samachar Jayaprakash Narayan »

Narayan ist Indira Gandhis größter Kritiker, und seine gegen die Regierung gerichtete lebhafte Kampagne war zum Teil dafür verantwortlich, daß vor beinahe 15 Monaten der Ausnahmezustand verhängt wurde.

Eine Bemerkung erschien mir besonders bedeutungsvoll. Als ich das Dorfchen Shirala, das wegen seines Tempels der Nagara (des Schlangenkings) berühmt ist, besuchte, sagte ein Lebensmittelhändler: « Wenn morgen Wahlen stattfänden, könnte die herrschende Kongreßpartei mit einer beachtlichen Mehrheit gewinnen. Aber die Opposition würde viele unangenehme Fragen stellen. Es würde ein schwerer Kampf sein. Und das ist es, was die lokalen Bonzen der führenden Partei befürchten. Sie können einfach nicht den Ausnahmezustand hinwegklären, sie rechnen damit, daß er vor den Wahlen aufgehoben wird. » (Indiens Bundesminister für Justiz, H. R. Gokhale, bemerkte kürzlich, daß « Wahlen und

der Ausnahmezustand zwei völlig getrennte Dinge seien. »)

Viele Menschen im Westen nehmen vielleicht an, daß Indiens wimmelnde Millionen Ministerpräsident Gandhi und ihre Partei beinahe ausschließlich nach den Ergebnissen des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms beurteilen werden und daß nur einige in der Stadt aufgewachsene und englisch sprechende Indier in die Demokratie veressen sind. Indira Gandhi zieht berechnend Nutzen aus den verschiedenen Wirtschaftssystemen, doch niemand im Westen sollte glauben, daß die überwiegende Mehrheit der Indier an dem Stande wohlhabender Gefangener Freude hätte.

Vielleicht bin ich voreingenommen. Vielleicht ist meine journalistische Objektivität im Laufe der letzten 15 Monate durch meine Empfindlichkeit gegen die Vorenthaltung der Bürgerrechte abgestumpft worden. Aber nach mehr als 30 Jahren als Journalist neige ich dazu, mich auf mein Urteilsvermögen zu verlassen.

Und meiner Meinung nach wird es für die indische Regierung immer schwerer werden, Brot und Butter als Ersatz für Freiheit und die Herrschaft des Gesetzes zu verkaufen. Ein alter Dorfarzt sagte: « Die Furcht, von lokalen Bonzen ständig belästigt zu werden, mag viele Menschen dazu veranlassen, ihren Mund zu halten. Aber dies trägt nur zur Skepsis bei. »

Der hoffnungsvollste Eindruck, den ich vom ländlichen Indien mitgebracht habe, ist vielleicht der, daß die Leute nicht mehr so verängstigt sind wie während der ersten Monate des Ausnahmezustands.

Sundar Rajan ist Schriftleiter der Times of India und Vizepräsident des Journalistenverbandes in Bombay.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum (une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Férons-nous un nouvel essai ?

Parfois nous travaillons dur et pourtant ne réussissons pas à atteindre le but. Ferons-nous un nouvel essai ou abandonnerons-nous en désespoir de cause ? La réponse dépendra en grande partie de la nature du but que nous poursuivons et de la façon dont nous avons travaillé pour l'atteindre. Il peut y avoir une grande différence entre les buts justes et simplement ce que nous voulons.

Christ Jésus a dit : « Demandez, et l'on vous donnera ; cherchez, et vous trouverez ; frappez, et l'on vous ouvrira. » Heureusement pour notre sécurité et bien-être véritables, nous ne recevons pas tout ce que nous voulons — ainsi que la lecture de ce passage hors du contexte des enseignements de Jésus pourrait le suggérer. Jésus nous a enseigné ce que nous devons demander, où le chercher et à quelle porte frapper.

Les enseignements de Jésus s'harmonisent avec les tendances de notre temps et de tous les temps. La Science Chrétienne n'ajoute rien à ses enseignements, bien entendu, mais Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, réitère les idées fondamentales du christianisme primitif et les traite en beaucoup plus grand détail. Dans

ses écrits elle fait ressortir avec clarté et compréhension ce que nous pouvons demander et nous attendre à recevoir, où nous pouvons le chercher afin de le trouver et quelle est la porte à laquelle nous devons frapper.

Cela commence où la Bible commence — avec l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu. Cela signifie plus qu'un simple idéal auquel nous aspirons ; l'homme que la Science Chrétienne présente est l'identité réelle de chacun de nous ici et maintenant. Cela signifie que les demandes qui nous sont adressées sont véritablement spirituelles.

C'est fait une vraie différence dans notre attitude, dans ce que nous espérons et comment nous le recherchons et le trouvons. Considéré d'une façon très pratique, cela ne veut pas dire que nous devons travailler de manière moins persistante pour atteindre nos buts ou que nos desirs s'évanouiront ou que nous ressentirons un sens d'accomplissement moindre lorsque nous obtiendrons ce que nous cherchons. Cela signifie simplement que nous rechercherons maintenant un gain spirituel plutôt qu'un gain matériel.

Par exemple, pendant une phase de mon

existence, il était nécessaire que je développe des inventions brevetables dans le domaine du bâtiment. J'étais un étudiant sincère de la Science Chrétienne et toujours soucieux d'appliquer ses enseignements à mon travail. Toutefois loin de la comprendre complètement, j'abordai malgré tout chaque problème avec d'abord et avant tout la pensée que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu, non simplement un assemblage matériel de molécules. Cela signifiait pour moi que Dieu, et non ma capacité de manipuler les circonstances, rendrait la réponse pour moi. Je commençai donc à « chercher » ; à essayer de comprendre ce qui doit être déjà présent — ce que Dieu a prévu pour répondre à mon besoin. Je cherchai la solution dans une compréhension meilleure de l'être spirituel et non pas dans ma propre création de quelque chose de fondamentalement nouveau. Je frappai à la « porte » de la conscience, pour ainsi dire, plutôt qu'à la porte qui s'ouvre seulement sur les voies et moyens humains. Et là où les circonstances exigeaient vraiment l'accomplissement de mes buts, je les obtins — dans ce cas, des brevets furent délivrés qui répondaient aux besoins du moment. Nous pouvons accomplir ce qu'il est

juste de faire spirituellement. Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie que se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus. L'Entendement manifeste tout ce qui existe dans l'Infini de la Vérité. »

Si nous recherchons la compréhension spirituelle de la véritable nature de l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, nous verrons le bien que nous devons voir et le forons nôtre. L'insuccès ne fera qu'indiquer que le désir de compréhension spirituelle a besoin d'être renouvelé et agrandi. Le désespoir n'est légitime que lorsque nous refusons les modes de progrès spirituels et fixons nos buts sur le gain matériel.

* Matthieu 7:7 : « Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Écritures », p. 268.

* Christian Science prononcez « kri-sti-an » science

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne « Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels (Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen?

Manchmal ist es so, daß wir uns sehr abmühen und doch nicht unser Ziel erreichen. Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen oder es als hoffnungslos aufgeben? Die Antwort wird hauptsächlich von der Art des Ziels abhängen sowie davon, wie wir gearbeitet haben, um es zu erreichen. Es kann ein großer Unterschied sein zwischen rechtmäßigen Zielen und dem, was wir einfach haben wollen.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; sucht, so werdet ihr finden; klopft an, so wird euch aufgetan.“ Ein Lesen dieser Stelle, losgelöst aus dem Zusammenhang der gesamten Lehren Jesu, könnte nahelegen, daß wir alles bekommen, was wir wollen — doch für unsere wirkliche Sicherheit und unser wirkliches Wohlergehen ist es gut, daß dem nicht so ist. Jesus lehrte uns nämlich, worum wir bitten, wo wir suchen und an welche Tür wir klopfen sollen.

Jesu Lehren sind auf unsere und alle Zeiten anwendbar. Die Christliche Wissenschaft* fügt seinen Lehren natürlich nichts hinzu, aber die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, formuliert die grundlegenden Ideen des ursprünglichen Christentums neu und geht weit mehr ins Einzelne. In ihren Schriften wird deutlich und verständlich gemacht, worum wir bitten und was wir zu empfangen erwarten können, wo wir es suchen und finden können und an welche Tür wir klopfen sollten.

Der Ausgangspunkt ist der gleiche wie in der Bibel — der zu Gottes Ebenbild erschaffene Mensch. Er ist mehr als nur ein Ideal, auf das wir hoffen können; der Mensch, den die Christliche Wissenschaft

darstellt, ist das wirkliche Selbst eines jeden von uns, hier und jetzt. Das bedeutet, daß die Anforderungen, die an uns gestellt werden, in Wirklichkeit göstlich sind.

Dies bewirkt eine völlige Neuorientierung unserer Einstellung, unserer Hoffnungen und unserer Methoden des Suchens und Findens. Ganz praktisch gesehen, heißt das nicht, daß wir weniger beharrlich auf unsere Ziele hinarbeiten brauchen oder daß unsere Wünsche verfliegen oder daß wir weniger das Gefühl haben werden, etwas geleistet zu haben, wenn wir das Ziel erreichen. Es bedeutet einfach, daß wir dann einen göstlichen und nicht einen materiellen Gewinn anstreben werden.

Zum Beispiel war es einmal erforderlich, daß ich einige Erfindungen auf dem Bausektor entwickelte, die sich patentieren ließen. Ich war erstarrter Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft und immer bemüht, ihre Lehren bei meiner Arbeit anzuwenden. Obwohl ich diese Lehren keineswegs völlig verstand, ging ich dennoch an jedes Problem heran, indem ich in erster Linie daran festhielt, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes und nicht lediglich eine materielle Anordnung von Molekülen ist. Das bedeutete für mich, daß Gott, und nicht meine Fähigkeit, die Dinge zu meistern, die Lösung für mich bereitstellte. Ich begann also zu „suchen“.

Versuchte zu verstehen, was schon vorhanden sein mußte — was Gott schon zur Verfügung gestellt hatte, um meinem Bedürfnis zu entsprechen. Ich suchte meine Lösung in einem besseren Verständnis des göstlichen Seins, nicht in meiner eigenen Schöpfung von etwas völlig Neuem. Ich kloppte sozusagen an die „Tür“ des

Bewußtseins und nicht an die Tür, hinter der man nur menschliche Mittel und Wege findet. Und wo die Umstände es wirklich erforderten, daß ich meine Ziele erreichte, erreichte ich sie auch — in diesem Falle wurden Patente erteilt, so daß die Bedürfnisse des Augenblicks befriedigt wurden.

Wir können alles tun, was zu tun geistig richtig ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Gott bringt im Menschen die unendliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die sich immerdar entwickelt, sich erweitert und von einer grenzenlosen Basis aus höher und höher steigt. Gemüß offenbart alles, was in der Unendlichkeit der Wahrheit existiert.“

Wenn wir das geistige Verständnis vom wahren Wesen des Menschen als Kind Gottes suchen, werden wir das Gute sehen, das wir sehen müssen, und wir werden es uns zu eigen machen. Fehlschlag wird nur darauf hindeuten, daß das Verlangen nach geistigem Verständnis erneuert und erweitert werden muß. Hoffungslosigkeit ist nur dann berechtigt, wenn wir die göstlichen Formen des Fortschritts ablehnen und den Blick auf materiellen Gewinn richten.

* Matthäus 7:7 : « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », S. 268.

* Christian Science prononcez « kri-sti-an » science

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Floating on the late summer breeze

By Billie Rose

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The Home Forum

Monday, September 13, 1976

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capturing fame in a photograph

This photograph is about isolation. "Rodin was solitary before he became famous. And Fame, when it came, made him if anything still more solitary. For Fame, after all, is but the sum of all the misunderstandings which gather about a new name," Rilke wrote.

And so, this picture may be of Rodin. But it is about what it is to be famous. It is about loneliness and remove and reverence. It is about the master-to-be, photographer Edward Steichen, and the time in which he viewed the master-that-was, sculptor Auguste Rodin.

"The event that made 1901 memorable to me was the opportunity to realize my dream of knowing Auguste Rodin," the photographer recalled. Those were not the excitements of a media-addict flashing his machine in the face of the hero of the hour but (for good and ill) a profound worshipper at a shrine of art.

One late afternoon in Paris, a painter-friend of Steichen's made the longed-for introduction. There was a lavish and lulling supper under Japanese paper lanterns and, as the artists sat in the afterglow of fine food, the moment arrived: "with fear and trembling," the photographer pulled out his work. "Rodin went through the prints slowly," Steichen would write later in "My Life in Photography," "pausing now and then to look at one for some time, and giving grunts of approval and, sometimes, words. When it was all over, I blurted out that the great ambition of my life was to do a portrait of him." The sculptor clapped his hand on Steichen's shoulder. "You see, Fritz," he said to their shared friend, "enthusiasm is not dead yet." The photographing would go on.

For a year, Steichen spent Saturdays studying Rodin while the artist walked amidst the work of his studio, a place dense "with plaster, bronze and clay being worked on." Steichen's most famous photograph, a studied silhouette against casts of The Thinker is probably "more of a picture to Rodin than it is of Rodin," Steichen admitted "because, after all, it associates the genius of the man with that expressed by his work."

The same might be said here. Although we are near to Rodin, as near as size permits, we are not close. We cannot see his eyes. We cannot read his thoughts. We are no more intimate, one might guess, than the 22-year-old photographer was to the 61-year-old master; we have merely a sense of the gulf between the established genius and the still tentative one. Although a friend of the artist claimed a Steichen photograph that year caught the real Rodin "between devil and man" it does not seem so here: One does not see the artist as "stocky figure walking rapidly towards the house," as Steichen first glimpsed him; there is no sense of a squat body, no feeling of the muscular action of a sculptor, nor of any artist grubby from the work at hand.

Impenetrable as a human being, then, Rodin in his fuzzy nobility suggests the early Steichen, the self-proclaimed "impressionist without knowing it," rather than the man portrayed. Its qualities related to the photographic mode of the hour, not the subject. Like the work of Clarence H. White and Alvin Langdon Coburn, the style "was characterized by soft focus, deep shadows relieved with brilliant highlights and strong linear composition," as historian Beaumont Newhall records. At the same time, the misty artfulness of such studies when shown in Steiglitz' New York gallery and the magazine "Camera Work" helped elevate the status of photography and presaged Steichen's later portraits from J. P. Morgan to Katherine Cornell.

Would Steichen have come to Rodin in later life? Perhaps. But the Rodin that Steichen saw was the most removed in his genius. Certainly no single artist, even in that genius-laden generation, ever loomed so in his chosen field as Rodin in sculpture. Rodin's achievement stood - still stands - in isolation; one travels the distance to the Renaissance to find peers. By the time Steichen met the master, his "The Age of Bronze," "The Gates of Hell," "Le Penseur," the range of figures from the animated burghers to the themselves Balzac would find their nearest kin only in the works of Michelangelo.

Thus, though there is a sense of genius and awe in this portrait, of wells of reserve and of great though faintly perceived power in the sculptor's hand, there is neither artist nor human being here. The picture is of a notion of genius as much as a man. Blinded by reverence, even Steichen's own genius found Rodin unreachable.

His photograph speaks of the solitariness of fame.

Jane Holtz Key



'Portrait of Auguste Rodin': Photograph by Edward Steichen

The person inside

People move about me fulfilling the task of the moment. Like me, I think, dreaming they are what they are not. Small and minute we appear, like automatons, responding to controls. Doing our daily routine for company, government and whatnot.

But hidden beneath our appearance lives another world. Composed of different faces and memorable deeds performed. Of unexplored places and creativity born. All living within us, silent to the outside world.

What are a man's dreams if not the reality of himself? Do I know a man by what he does or the firmament within? Can I suppose that I know him that I greet but does not speak? Is the mask of our exterior the true cloth of our kin?

No. It is our dreams that make and guide us. Some move to catch their dreams, while others drift about. But all of us are inexorably moving toward our inner hopes. Toward the fulfillment of ourselves, that last great redoubt.

Herb Field

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, September 13, 1976

Point of no return

No, I will not look back. What good lies in the looking back if there is nothing on the landscape where a Camelot once stood?

Hands of my cheeks move forward; do not change direction. Wind upon my will alone. A new adventure rises with this range of mountains to be crossed, where stone by stone I'll pick my way to summits that will show what lies before me. (Valleys in the sun? Forest ever green, where rivers flow and water falls? Where thoughts may rest, or run?)

To those returning, here's my best (Each weighs the journey with the price.) But truth for me is held in this advice: "Start where you stand, and do not mind the past."

(A Quotation by Bertin Bruley)

Bonnie May Malody

From Russia with poetry

"I'll read my poetry to you," a male voice blurted out, more as an announcement than as a request.

It was in a Moscow park, it was spring, and the worker who materialized behind the voice was looking for an audience. He deposited himself on the bench, paused only briefly to verify that his now acquaintance did understand Russian, and recited his latest creation.

His unshaven face was topped by a gray and white cloth cap. He had never quite finished tucking his shirt into his belt that morning. His faces ran impatiently only through the bottom and top eyelets of his shoes. His hand was tattooed. And he lived up fully to the Russian reputation of loving poetry passionately.

Once or twice he interrupted his declamation to explain that Elizaveta Ivanovna in the fourth line was his mother or that Krasnaya Presnya, the well-known workers' district, was where he lived.

The gist of his "Confession of a Hooligan" (a title borrowed from 1920s proletarian poet Sergel Esenin) was that he scorned the beautiful and admired the unlovely. The language was peasant colloquial.

The meaning was a bit obscure to a foreigner hearing the poem for the first time. So I asked if I might read his manuscript myself. He started to hand it over, suddenly thought of a better idea, and trotted over to the nearest bulletin board where the day's Pravda was posted for public reading.

Without taking his actions, he stretched to reach the top of the little protective roof over Pravda, then jumped two times until he successfully retrieved a box that had been cached there. He returned to the bench with his prize - a checkers set that was obviously the communal property of the clusters of men who compete and kibitz in this game in the park every afternoon.

Having thus devised a lap desk, he borrowed pen and paper from me and proceeded to copy the entire poem to present to me. Neither the passing mothers with baby carriages, the high-spirited dogs, the small boys on wobbly trainer bikes, nor the older ball-bouncing children disturbed his concentration. He was absorbed in his work, and he bobbed his head with satisfaction at the completion of each line. At the end he signed his

name with an illegible flourish and added the resolution "Here I decided to surpass Sergel Esenin."

"Where are you from?" he inquired finally, and seemed not at all surprised by the answer. "Oh, yes, America. What state?"

I told him Massachusetts and asked if he knew where it was. "How could I not know?" he responded in surprise. "I have a map of the world on my wall. . . . Do you know, which is the biggest country in the world?"

"China," I ventured.

"No," he corrected me, quite accurately in terms of area. "The U.S.S.R. My motherland. And do you know which is the second largest?"

He sensed that I was about to propose China again, so he quickly and dramatically replied himself: "America! . . . Don't forget Alaska!"

"In land the U.S.S.R. is first. In population it's third. China is first. India is second."

At this point the enormity of superpower responsibility came home to him, and he urged, "America and the U.S.S.R. must never fight a war. Too many people would perish. Remember that a real Russian muzhik [peasant] told you that!"

"Do you know that the Russians and Germans fought each other?" he went on. "I was in the army in the Ukraine. He was my commander." He gestured as if firing a machine gun and nodded toward the nearby statue of Marshal Fyodor Tolbukhin and the pot of hydrangeas someone had set at its base. "I fought everywhere - in the Ukraine, Germany, Hungary, Poland. Only I wasn't in Czechoslovakia."

The worker poet volunteered further that he had a splendid wife and three sons, that he was employed in an enterprise whose name I didn't catch, and that he writes poetry when he can't sleep at night. He also gave his year of birth and confided that he was now going to begin writing about "an altogether new theme."

"We are educated now," he continued enthusiastically. "Everyone is studying. We don't just drink vodka any more."

Then, as abruptly as he had appeared, he left. "I'll go now," he announced, and said good-bye in Russian. He walked ten paces in the direction of his bronze commander; then turned impulsively and added, "Adieu."

Elizabeth Pond

The Monitor's religious article

Shall we try again?

We work hard sometimes and yet fail to achieve a goal. Shall we try again, or shall we give it up as hopeless? The answer will largely depend on the nature of the goal and how we have worked toward it. There may be a large difference between right goals and simply what we want.

Christ Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Fortunately for our real security and well-being, we do not get everything we want - as a reading of this passage out of the context of Jesus' teaching might suggest. Jesus taught us what to ask for, where to seek it, and what door to knock on.

Jesus' teachings are attuned to these times and all times. Christian Science adds nothing to his teachings, of course, but the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, restates the basic ideas of primitive Christianity and treats them in much fuller detail. In her writings it is made clear and understandable what it is that we can ask for and expect to receive, where we can look for it in order to find it, and what door we should knock on.

It begins where the Bible begins - with man made in the image of God. This means more than a mere ideal to be hoped for; the man Christian Science presents is the real selfhood of each of us here and now. It means that the demands made upon us are really spiritual.

This makes a real difference in our attitude, in what we hope for, and how we go about seeking and finding it. Looking at it very practically, it does not mean that we need to work any less persistently toward our goals, or that our desires will fade away, or that we will feel less of a sense of accomplishment when we gain what we seek. It simply means that now we will seek a spiritual, rather than a material, gain.

For instance, during one phase of my experience it was necessary for me to develop some patentable inventions in the building field. I was an earnest student of Christian Science and always anxious to apply its teachings to my work. Without by any means fully understanding it, I still approached every problem with the fact foremost in thought that man is the child of God, not merely a material arrangement of molecules. This meant to me that God, and not my ability to manipulate circumstances, held the answer for me. So I began to "seek," try to understand what must be already present - God's provision to meet my need. I looked for my answer in a better understanding of spiritual being, not in my own creation of something basically new. I knocked on the "door" of consciousness, one might say, rather than on the door that opens only on human ways and means. And where the circumstances really required the achievement of my goals, I gained them - in this case, patents were issued to meet the needs of the moment.

BIBLE VERSE

O sing unto the Lord a new song: Sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Sing unto the Lord, bless his name; shew forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.

Psalms 98:1-3

We can do whatever is spiritually right to do. Mrs. Eddy writes: "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth.""

If we are seeking the spiritual understanding of man's true nature as the child of God, we will see the good we need to see and make it our own. Failure will indicate only that the desire for spiritual understanding needs refreshing and enlarging. Hopelessness is legitimate only when we refuse the spiritual modes of progress and set our sights on material gain.

*Matthew 7:7; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 258.

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